HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 88— BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 14 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
16 Apr.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWAx ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6th Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11430
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 952

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ...	8,441
7th July	DUMANA ...	8.427
21st ,,	MERKARA ..	8,235

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
28th April	NALDERA ..	For Australia.
7th June	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
15th April	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
18th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.
20th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Sado Maru ..	5898	31 Mar.	14 Apr.
Akita Maru ..	3817	7 Apr.	22 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 ,,	20 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 ,,	12 May
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 May	28 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 ,,	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinnoh Maru	3rd April 1927	14th April 1927
Shunko Maru	11th ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,
Sumatra Maru	22nd ,, ,,	3rd May ,,
Honolulu Maru	10th May ,,	22nd ,, ,,
Indo Maru	25th ,, ,,	3rd June ,,

For Particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 358.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS :— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1927.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7. CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . . . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, Princess Street Mazagon, Bombay

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY
TO INSURE YOUR LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. P. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for SUBORDINATE ENGINEER and OVERSEER CLASSES, Session July 1927. For free prospectus Apply to MANAGER, HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow.

A R159

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—2 DIXI LORRIES, 15/20 H. P., carrying capacity 3 tons, recently fitted with new solid tyres, mileage only 3500. Rs. 1,500/- each for quick sale. Apply Box No. 1949, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

JA E28408

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

COX'S MEDICO-LEGAL JURISPRUDENCE indispensable to Criminal lawyers. Rupees seven annas eight. C. HIMATLAL, Bombay No. 2.

LR 176

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams :—" CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28130A

WHITE LEPROSY (Leucoderma) WHITE PATCHES completely cured in a month by our harmless true remedies Electuary for internal use and oil for external if not price refunder, price both together Rs. 7/. TIBBI MEDICAL WORKS No. 3, Darbhanga.

R175

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once por V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BEST DARJEELING TEA, publicity sample packet of 1 lb. at Rs. 1/4. Paradise Tea Co., near Excelsior Cinema.

R177

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No, 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

TENDERS INVITED.

1. TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF COCANADA of certain plant costing approximately three lakhs of Rupees; the work which includes erection has been divided up into two sections, namely,

(a) Oil Engines, Generating Plant. Crane, Switchgear and Transformers and (b) Line Materials, overhead and underground.

2. Printed copies of the specification and plans can be had from the Municipal Office, Cocanada, on payment of Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 respectively for Section A and Rs. 4 and Rs. 6 respectively for Section B. Only tenders in such forms and complying with the conditions therein will be considered.

3. Every sectional tender should be accompanied by an earnest money deposit of Rs. 1,000 in currency notes.

4. Tenders should reach the Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada, before 1st July, 1927, forenoon.

5. Tenders will be opened by the Chairman, Municipal Council, in his office on 1st July, 1927, in the presence of the tenderers and the Electrical Inspector to Government.

D. KRISHNAMURTHI,
Chairman.

Municipal Office, Cocanada.

28428

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST OR MISLAID OR STOLEN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 38 shares bearing Nos. S. P. 182283/320 of The Tata Iron and Steel Coy., Ltd., 2nd Preference shares standing in the name of Bai Ruttonbai Jamsetji Irani have been LOST or MISLAID or STOLEN. I have applied to the Company to grant me new share certificates for the lost shares. Anybody having a claim or right should notify the Company at their Registered Office in "Bombay House", Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month of this notice. Otherwise no claim or any right will be accepted after the expiry of the notice and Duplicates of the said shares will be granted by the Company as requested to Bai Ruttonbai Jamsetji Irani.

R179

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held this day, a Final Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1926, was declared at the rate of Rs. 300 per share and is payable to those shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 2nd April, 1927.

The above dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company 9, Wallace Street, on and after Monday, 25th April, 1927, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on production of share certificates

On behalf of
The Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Company Ltd.,
For The Bombay Company Limited

C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director.

Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1927.

28440

THE VISHNU COTTON MIL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held this day a dividend of Rs. 35/- (less Income Tax) per Preference Share and a final dividend of Rs. 90/- (free of Income Tax) per ordinary share were declared for the year ended 31st December, 1926. These dividends are payable to shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 2nd April 1927.

The above dividends will be paid at the Office of the Company 9, Wallace Street on and after MONDAY, 25th April, 1927, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on production of share certificates.

On behalf of
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited.
For The Bombay Company Limited.

C. H. GOODALL
Managing Director.

Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1927.

28440

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at BOMBAY HOUSE, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 11th May, 1927, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), when the sub-joined resolutions passed at the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on TUESDAY, the 12th April, 1927, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS ABOVEMENTIONED.

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

2. That Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai be appointed Liquidator without remuneration for the purpose of winding up of the Company.

3. That the said Liquidator do exercise and have all the rights and powers of the Official Liquidator mentioned in Section 179, and that the Liquidator do also have the powers contained in Sub-Clauses 2 and 3 of Clause 1 of Section 234 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TATA SONS LTD., AGENTS,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
(Sd.) S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 13th April, 1927.

28441

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

I HEREBY NOTIFY that the II CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1927 has this day been DISSOLVED.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 13th April, 1927.

28443

NOTICE

"THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS."

AS the Selection of Students for the above Scholarships for the year 1927-1928 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board about the middle of June, 1927, from among the poor and deserving students belonging to Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community (all sub-sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognized by Government or the University of Bombay, applications are invited so as to reach the Undersigned on or before 15th June, 1927. Poor and deserving Female Students of the said Community studying in Marathi or English Schools or Colleges or taking up training in Nursing, etc., are also invited to apply. All applications must be made on prescribed Forms which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same.

This requisition applies to the present Dabholkar Scholars also.

P. B. GOTHOSKAR,
Honorary Secretary,
Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board.

Anand-Kanan, Chaupaty Road.
Bombay, 11th April, 1927.

28435

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

SLIGHT CHANGE IN MAIN LINE SUBURBAN AND HARBOUR BRANCH TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from the 15th April, 1927, there will be slight changes in the Main Suburban and Harbour Branch train service as under:

MAIN SUBURBAN.

62 UP.

Not stopping at Mulund, Bhandup, Vikhroli, Ghatkopar, Sion, Matunga, Parel, Currey Road and Chinchpokli.

Kalyan	d.	16-16
V. Terminus	a.	17-45

49 DOWN.

Not stopping at Vikhroli, Bhandup and Mulund.

V. Terminus	d.	7.35
Kalyan	a.	9-12

HARBOUR BRANCH.

E. 37.

Not stopping at Dock Yard Road and Cotton Green.

V. Terminus	d.	7-41
Thana	a.	8-32

For detailed timings of these trains see correction slips pasted on the sheet time table at stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag: Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 13th April, 1927.

28438

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913,

and

In the matter of A. HYLAND, LIMITED.
A. HYLAND, LIMITED ..... Petitioners

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for confirming a resolution of the above Company for reducing its capital from Rupees Thirty Lacs to Rupees Seven Lacs. A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 31st day of March 1927, may be inspected at the offices of the Company at Hughes Road, Bombay or at the office of Messrs. Little and Co., at Central Bank Building, Bombay, at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of Rupee 1.

Any person who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company, and who is not entered on the list and claims to be so entered, must on or before the 30th day of April, 1927, send in his name and address, and the particulars of his claim, and the name and address of his Attorneys (if any) to the undersigned at Central Bank Building, aforesaid or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1927.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the said Company.

28431

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on 7th April, 1927, by the Commissioner, High Court, Bombay under the Decree absolute for sale dated 10th December, 1925, passed in Suit No. 1168 of 1925 (Framroze Edalji Dinshaw vs. Hatimbhoy Hussonally Sullemanji) our client Bai Amtuz Zarabai wife of Ahmedalli Abedin Madraswalla was the highest bidder and declared the Purchaser of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of Cantonment Tenure, containing by admeasurement 6650 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages or dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon together with the cottage and garden attached thereto commonly known as Delegany House, the said Bungalow bearing now or formerly No. 13 and the said cottage bearing now or formerly No. 13A, situate at Phayre Road in the Cantonment of Poona in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli, District Poona and held subject to the Rules and Regulations relating to lands and buildings in force in the Cantonment of Poona and bounded on or towards the North by the property bearing No. (9), belonging now or formerly to Mrs. B. Robinson, on or towards the South by a Cross Road, on or towards the East by a Public Road and on or towards the West by Phayre Road aforesaid.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1927.

CHITNIS, KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

28442

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TAHERALI MAHOMEDALLY, ABDEALLY KADERBHAI and YUSUFALLY KADERBHOY, of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 40-42, Nanabhai Lane Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at DeLisle Road in the Registration Sub-Distreit of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 581 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 690, 737, 760, 727, 729, 732, New No. 9|11891, Old Survey No.——New Survey No. 1|2704, Cadastral Survey No. 74, Lower Parel Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2251(3) and Street No. 300B, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pirojshaw Cawasji Banaji, on or towards the West and South by the property of Diamond Mills, on or towards the North by a passage leading to DeLisle Road.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1927.

THAKORDAS & DARU,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

28434

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF CANNANORE.

O. S. 146 of 1927.

KACHERI EDATHIL KOTTAN.. Plaintiff.

Vs.

MOOLAKARI PUTHANPURAYIL PARKUM PUTHIYANDI KORAN, Karanavan and Manager of his Puthravakasam Thavazhi Thavwad, and four others ..... Defendants.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that if the first defendant does not put in his appearance on 20-4-27, the suit will be heard ex parte.

N. GOPALAN NAMBIAR,
Plaintiff's Vakil.

28436

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 47 of 1926.

PURSHOTAMDAS PRANJIWANDAS GANJAWALLA ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

RADHABAI, widow of Nagardas Juthabhoy Mehta and Ors. .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises on THURSDAY, the 14th day of April, 1927, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land vacant hilly land, admeasuring 8050 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 344 and New No. 2198, Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 7090 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Tardeo to Mahalaxmi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Baronet, on or towards the East by the property of Nowroji Jehangir, on or towards the North by the property of Trimbak Jagannath and on or towards the South partly by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Baronet, partly by the property of Trimbak Jagannath and partly by the property of Narayan Raghoba.

NOTE:—The purchaser will be entitled to the right of way over the adjoining land towards the North which is held by the plaintiff under a lease.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKORDAS & MADGAVKAR, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 31-38, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated, this 28th February, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

28396

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of GAJANAN SHRIDHAR WADEKAR, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a typist in Graham Company, Limited, at the time of his death residing at Khota's Wadi, Girgaon Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

BAYOBAI, widow of Gajanan Shridhar Wadekar of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khota's Wadi, Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTIN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 2nd day of April, 1927.

Messrs. DIVEKAR AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

28444

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AMUSEMENTS

8 Reels
Starring Aileen Pringle.—PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P. M.
Special Change of Programme on Friday 15th
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

Rang Devata Raghuvir Saokar
COMING! SHORTLY COMING!!
RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ
Will open their Grand mixed, Marath Hindi-Urdu Programme with rich Costumes and Fine Sceneries during the Easter Holidays
AT THE
RIPPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
FOUR MATINEES ON FOUR DAYS AT 3-30 P. M.
FRIDAY, 15 TH APRIL,
SANSHAYA-KALLOL
SATURDAY, 16 TH APRIL.
HINDI-URDU.
SUNHERI MACHHALI
SUNDAY. 17 TH APRIL
HIRAKE PRABHU
Booking open at the Theatre.

AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Runs This Week
NETAJI PALKAR
MAHARASHTRA'S SUPER PRODUCTION.
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IRANI'S SHOP KNOWN AS "KING ALBERT RESTAURANT" WITH ITS STOCK-IN-TRADE, GOODWILL, FURNITURE, ETC., AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 697 of 1927 (Jehangirjee vs. Navrojee), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 19th instant sell by public auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Chira Bazar, opposite Wanka Mohalla.

The stock-in-trade of an Irani's shop known as "King Albert Restaurant" with its furniture, good-will, etc., as a going concern in one lot.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Office M.P. Baria Building, Pydhon, Bombay

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

Messrs. Langley & Co. state in their report issued yesterday that a week of quiet American Markets ends with the July and October Contracts in New York higher by 11 and 16 points respectively.

Another week of singularly narrow and uninteresting markets has passed without revealing any feature of importance and the position generally shows little or no change.

Weather reports during the week have again been unfavourable and in the opinion of some these reports have been responsible for maintaining values. While to a certain extent this may be true, we think the marked falling off in Trade buying, worsened conditions in the Textile industry and the unpromising prospects in China considerably outweigh any stimulus so far provided by unfavourable crop news.

It would appear that for the time being the market is not likely to show any material change. Trade already well supplied with cotton, is unlikely to make further important committments until there is some definite incentive to do so, while on the other hand the uncertainty of New Crop developments will tend to check any volume of short selling at present levels.

Whether New Crops at 14½/14¾ Cents will ultimately prove remunerative to the farmer is, we think, a question of considerable doubt and we, therefore, consider it reasonable to expect an exaggeration of unsatisfactory New Crop developments.

Taking a fairly long view we think prospects favour higher prices and accordingly advise purchases on any decline.

BOMBAY.

Over the period, the market has been extremely weak, the April/May Broach Contract upto the 10th showing a nett decline of Rs. 11. The sharp break in prices may be attributed very largely to continued long liquidation by Japanese Exporters and Bazaar operators.

The material improvement in parity very naturally resulted in considerable straddle reversing which for the time being has arrested the decline. Further support, however, has been evidenced today in the shape of moderate buying by Export Houses.

In view of the fact that Japan has shown little or no interest in Indian cotton during the last two months, a revival of demand may be expected, particularly in view of the appreciable drop in local values.

We understand that Europe is showing more disposition to buy Indian cotton at present levels.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, April 13.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to day by evidencing a drop of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. in March/April and June Shipment Prices for Java Sugar and Feb/March Shipment Prices for B. K. E. Beet Sugar. Prices for Java Distant positions also register a drop of about a Pence per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/7 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/7 per cwt F B H.
Shipment March Sh. 16/10 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment April Sh. 16/10 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 16/9 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 16/6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/9 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F.—
Shipment March Sh. 17/6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment April Sh. 17/8 per cwt. F B H.
B. K. E. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/10 per cwt.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 16/10 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Steady.

On Monday Major A. E. Barstow of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Sikh Regiment, (1st Battalion 15th Ludhiana Sikhs) presented in the name of the Regiment a sword captured from an Afghan in April 1919 to His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala who is the regiment's Honorary Colonel.—A.P.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 13.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at rub in par, per Acre	Cost at rub in bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1925	Dividend per cent. 1926
Bukit Darah Rubber	28	10	683	850		33	18
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	1 8-8	10	730	315		50	20
Ceylon Planters	49	10	310	714	93+	85	40
Ceylon Rubber	62 8	10	314	1400		110	100
Clunes Estates	40	10	455	1048		85	10
Cochin Rubber	49	15	370	1094		95	35
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072		60	5
Estates Co. of Uva	35-8	10	565	325	2512	30	38
Fairlawn Estate	31-8	15	1094		685	20	20
Frocester Estates	85	10	281	997		120	100
Hatbawe Rubber	18	10	930	861		35	
Honiton Rubber	11	10	1344	397		18	
Horawala Rubber	84	10	390	768		140	120
IndoMalay Estates	27½XD	10	612	735		55	20
Jambulande T. & Rub	19	10	730	526		22½	20
Jebong Rubber	25	10	738	1626		40	30
Kalutara Company	54-8	10	412	1212		90	100
Kalutara Rubber	25	10	825	547		135x	34
Kelani Valley Rubber	35	10	494	333		75	40
Langat River	40	10	441	1112	925+	52	73
Lanka Rubber	32-8	10	220	531		135	115
Lansdowne Rubber	2-5	50	550	817		60	75
Maha Uva Estates	49	10	405		822	35	45
Matale Valley Rubber	33-8	10	670	587		45	10
Meall Mor Estates	32	15	725	418	543 25	22	1/2
Mirishena Rubber	60	10	388	912		80	95
Naranjoda Rubber	38	10	479	365		70	15
Neuchatel Estates	57 XD	15	720	2423	695	45	40
North-Western Rub.	28XD	10	413	778	414	30	25
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	27	10	690	822	411	35	6
Rubber Growers'	46	10	426	634		95	85
Saffragam T. & Rub.	232-8	50	383	3207	379	75	10
Talgaswella Tea	65	10	232	960	195	100	15
Torrington Tea	20	10	1240		401	17	17
Udabage Tea	87-8	20	439	1330	1:0	80	65
Udapolla Rubber	30	10	1116	730	200X	32	1/2
Ullswater Rubber	20	10	445	375		25	30
Vogan Tea	50	10	395	1185	956	75	65

Interims Final for 1926 + Cocoanuts X On Old Shares

Remarks:—Market—dull.

Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 1.06 Cents tels 20 per cent and North-Westerns 10 Indo-Malaya X D 20 per cent, Neucha-per cent Finals.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 13.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have receivd the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£102.10.0
Anglow-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	5.0.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£82.10.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 7. 0
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£ 108.0. 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0. 9. 6
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.14.0
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 6.5.0
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£ 108.10.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£100.0.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£96.10.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.15.0
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£19.0.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3.6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6.5.0
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£16.12.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£112.0.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£68.10.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£91.10.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£59.10.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£102.10.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£ 101.10.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.13.9
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3.2.6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.17.6
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£48.0.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£4.11.3
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£9.15.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£81.10.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.14.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£193.10.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£87.10.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£95.10.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£100	£100	£98.10.0
War Loan 5% (192947)	£100	£100	£102.10.0

Remarks:—Market—rather firfer.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Stock and Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 11-4-27.

Name	Latest. Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	1 2 3
4½% India Loan 1950/55	91 5 0
African & Eastern Trade Copn. Ord.	1 9 6
Anglo Dutch Plants of Java.	2 9 3
Attock Oil.	1 4 0
Associated Portland Cement	0 18 3
Bengal Iron Ord.	0 14 3
Burma Copn.	0 14 0
British American Tobacco.	5 0 6
Courtaulds Ord.	5 10 0
Calico Printers	1 6 9
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.	1 10 0
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	5 1 3
English Elec. Co., Ord.	0 10 0
Fine Spinners Ord.	2 4 3
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 10 6
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	4 7 6
Siemens Bros.	1 6 9
Central Provinces Manganese.	6 12 6
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	6 0 0
Malayalam Plantations Ord.	2 0 6
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 9 6
Rubber Plantations Investment Trust.	2 2 6½
Soudan Plantations.	4 12 6
Vickers Ord.	0 9 1
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin).	0 11 6
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	5 4 0

Remarks:—Government Securities— Firm.
General Securities—Improving tendency.
Oil Shares.—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD
Bombay, Aprial. 12

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 8th to 11th. April	40956	47515	—6559
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 11th. April.	2252722	2644728	—392006
SHIPMENTS. 8th to 11th. April			
United Kingdom	144		+ 144
Continent	115	17894	—17779
China, Japan & Coast Ports	7434	24218	—16784
Total.	7693	42112	— 34419
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 11th. April.			
United Kingdom	5543	31014	—25471
Continent	213973	368541	—154563
China	149862	270449	—120587
Japan	987292	996062	— 8770
Coast Ports	11855	20191	— 8776
U.S.A.	726	1450	—724
Total.	1369256	1687707	—318451
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	6560	2778	+3782
Cfiina, Japan & Coast Ports	13811	67031	—53220

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED. Week ending 1st April.

	1927.	1926.
Madras	13485	6434
Bombay	19747	33386
Sind	3890	8334
Bengal	2050	1777
U. P.	550	396
Punjab	10382	22410
C. P.	4610	6205
Berar	9823	14846
N. W. F. Provinces	..	..
Ajmer/Merwara	1519	1324
Burma (I)	248	1724
Jodhpur State	306	..
Alipura State	..	..
Rajupipla State	1078	..
Jaipur State (I)	..	..
Nabha State	534	..
Cambay State @	..	..
Total	68222	96836

	1st Sept. to 1st April. 1926-27	1925-26
Madras	106407x	114442
Bombay	437511*	603176
Sind	104361*	156325
Bengal	16250	18752
U. P.	174587	192120
Punjab	592876*	998939*
C. P.	322955*	341266
Berar	710545*	557167
N. W.F. Province @	578	1739
AjmerMerwar	29213	55389
Burma (I)	38818	73431
Jodhpur State	3063	..
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state	14223	18200
Jaipur State (I)	6195	11329
Baroda State	22599	..
Nabha State	4459x	..
Cambay State @	387	..
Alwar State (xx)	3079	..
Total	2629511	3142875

* Adjusted.
@ to 31st March.
(I) to 25th March.
xx to 16th Feb.

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMED IN MILLS.
(Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act) Bales of 400 lbs.

	February. 1927.	1926.
Bombay Island	64011	76959
Rest of British India	86541	92455
Total	150552	161414

	1st Sept. to 28th Feb. 1926-27.	1925-26.
Bombay Island	416408	248841
Rest of British India	538491	528676
Total	954899	777517

Indian Cotton consumed in mill in Indian States during Febrnary 1927, Indore 4281 Bales and Mysore, 3470 Bales—7751 Bales.

OUR WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Bombay, April 13.

Messrs. Devkaran Ranjee, state in their Bullion report as under:—

Our silver market shows a net decline of 9 annas. The market in early part of the week continued to rule firm but later, declined on easy Shanghai Exchange and long liquidation. The highest price for the first settlement touched during the week was Rs. 61/4 on the 7th instant and the lowest Rs. 56/7 on the 9th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1/13.

T. T. Shanghai on London is 0/7/16 lower than the last week. The higest rate for T T Shanghai on London was 2/7 5/16 on the 7th instant and the lowest 2/6 3/8 on the 9th instant The situation in China still continues uncertain. It is reported that the financial trouble in Japan owing to speculation in Yen has to do with the fluctuations in the Shanghai Exchanges.

The London Silver price is the same as the last week's closing. The market remains steady owing to buying both by China and India.

New York Silver price is 57 cents i.e. 1/2 cent higher than the last week.

The highest price was 57 1/4 on the 7th instant and the lowest 56 cents on the 9th instant.

The prices Gold are some-what higher, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21/7/6 for ready, Rs. 21/8 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/9 for the second settlement. The London Silver price remains unchanged. at £4/4/11.

INDIAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN, LTD.

12th Aprial 1927.

RECEIPTS. Week ending 2nd April.

	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	2492	1753.
Bombay x	63387	71671.
Karachi	18491	22831
Madras	4088	1434
Rangoon	..(a)..	
Tuticorin	4586	997
	93044	98686

EXPORTS. Week ending 12th April.

	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	1075	112
Bombay x	90830	69570
Karachi	3618	31998
Madras	638	1008
Rangoon	1277	3461
Tuticorin	....	..
	97438	106149

RECEIPTS. 1st Sept. to 2nd April.

	1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	64829	41731
Bombay x	2168916	2547952
Karachi	611012	981179
Madras	64207	64505
Rangoon	22803 (a)	16504
Tuticorin	16746	15929
	2948513	3667800

EXPORTS. 1st Sept. to 2nd April.

	1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	13899	13988
Bombay x	1340207	1639838
Karachi	431116	682360
Madras	19856	49784
Rangoon	42034	59612
Tuticorin	10422	43478
	1857535	2489060

(a) to 26th Mar. x Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

	1927.	1926
Week ending 11th April	1991	7559
1st Sept. to 11th April	39598	80414

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI. Week ending 29th Mar.

	1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	7470	
Continent	5490	
China	..	..
Japan	7410	
Bombay (a)	1039	3866
U. S. A.	250	
	1039	24486

	1st Sept. to 29th Mar. *1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom	22540	51642
Continent	200091	264683
China	61964	89256
Japan	134667	265387
Bombay (a)	38680	74766
U. S. A.	4926	8175
	462863	753909

x Adjusted.
a) Includes cotton for transhipment

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 13.

London Silver marked yesterday closed 3/16d. lower for Spot and 1/8d. for forward contracts. Shanghai Exchange is quiet but steady. Our market opened for Chaitra at Rs. 59/10 and declined on long liquidation to Rs. 21/6. At the decline there was improved enquiry and the market closed as under. Local prices at this level are below London parity and we think it dangerous to go short and recommend to buy moderately for quick turns as we do not believe in any material improvement.

Ready	59	10	0
Chaitra	59	10	0
Vaishakh	59	9	0

GOLD.

Bombay, April 13.

The market is rather steady.

Bar Gold Ready	21	8	0
Chaitra	21	8	0
Vaishakh	21	9	0

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 13.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 1/2.
Bank's buying D/st D P Rs. 131 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D P Rs. 139.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's D D 177 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.
NEW YORK—
Bank's D D Rs. 276 3/4.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.02.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Some Liras 100.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet but steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, April 13.

3 months 4 1/4 per cent.
6 months 4 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent
1 month 6 per cent
3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 12.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£ 18-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£111-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 9-7/8
National Bank	£ 47-3/4
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£ 86-1/4
Conversion Loan	£ 75
Indian Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 59-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 68-1/4
Consols	£ 54-1/8
War Loan 5 per cent	£102
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 91-1/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 12.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 Day's Mraket Loan 4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-7/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-9/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 pe cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 12.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.48-3/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.14-1/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.92
T.T. Madrid on London	27.75
T.T. Milan on London	100.00
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.93

LINSEED.

London, April 12.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
April/May shipment sellers £17 10/0.
Linseed, La Platu, c.i.f. ton.—
April/May shipment offered £15/2/6.
Linseed, Bombay:—
April/May shipment offered £18/12/6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 12.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt:—
May/Aug delivery paid and buyers 30/9.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 12.

Copper English best Selected	£ 59-1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 71
Yellow Metal	£ 65-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 26-1/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£15-1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£301-1/4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 12.

Demand Bills 485.25

COFFEE.

New York, April 12.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot:—16-1/16.

PRODUCE MARKET.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

The linseed market opened to-day for May at Rs. 10/12/3 and improved on profit taking to 10/12/9 but closed quiet at Rs. 10/12/3. September opened at 11/2 and improved to 11/2/6 but reached towards the close to 11/2. The tone is steady.

The Wheat market ruled quiet but steady with a light business May ruled practically unchanged whole day and closed at Rs. 7/9/9/. September delivery ruled quiet and declined quarter of an anna and closed at Rs. 7/11/9. The tone is quiet with a little business.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 12.

May	14.18+.08
July	14.40+.08
October	14.67+.09
December	14.83+.09
January	14.88+.08
Middling Spot	14.50+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 12.

May	14.25+.09
July	14.41+.08
Middling Spot	14.21—

NEW YORK.

New York, April 12.

New York. 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	14.14
July	14.36
October	14.61

NEW YORK, NOON CALL.

May	14.16
July	14.37
October	14.64

NEW ORLEANS, 9.55 A.M.

May	14.20
July	14.36

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, April 12.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 12.

April	7.45+.04
May	7.53+.03
June	7.58+.03
July	7.67+.03
August	7.71+.03
September	7.75+.03
October	7.78+.02
November	7.80+.02
December	7.83+.02
January	7.86+.02
February	7.88+.02
March	7.93+.04
April	7.95+.04
Middling Spot	7.79+.04

SALES.

Liverpool, April 12.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 12.

Scinde, Good	5.85+.05
Scinde, Fully Good	6.05+.05
Scinde, Fine	6.25+.05
Bengal, Good	5.95+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	6.15+.05
Bengal, Fine	6.35+.05
Oomra, Good	6.35+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	6.60+.05
Oomra, Fine	6.85+.05
Broach, Good	6.35+0.5
Broach, Fully Good	6.65+.05
Broach, Fine	6.95+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 12.

April	13.00—.11
May	13.20+.02
June	13.23+.01
July	13.29+.03
August	13.32+.05
September	12.41+.04
October	13.43+.04
November	13.—+.04
December	13.57+.04
January	13.66+.05
February	13.56+.05
March	13.63+.05
April	13.63+.05
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	13.65—

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
April/May shipment quoted £8/10/0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
April/May shipment offered £18/15/0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
April/May shipment offered £19/12/6.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 12.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
April/May shipment offered 49/6.
Rozaria Santa Fe, per 63 lb:—
April/May shipment offered 50/3.
Wheat, Australian:—
April/May shipment offered 52/3.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi:—
April/May shipment value 52/6.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 12.

Silver:—Market dull.

Spot	26-3/16
Forward	26-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 12.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/10 1/4.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

AMERICANS:—N. Y.:—Little covering—Futures 8 to 9 Points Higher—Spot Improved 10 Points at 14.50c.

LOCAL:—Rather more selling. Closed quiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable to-day:—

New York—May Delivery

Highest (2-11 p.m.)	14.19
Lowest (10-13 a.m.)	14.13

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—The Home markets are steady owing to unfavourable weather reports.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 12th inst. as under:—

General feeling friendly; offering limited."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received a cable from another of their Liverpool friends reading as under:—

"Market acts heavy—Inclined to expect lower."

AMERICAN.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 3 points higher on better Liverpool Cables. Owing to unfavourable view of the weather there was short covering which hardened prices. There was absence of selling pressure and the market ruled narrow range being 6 points. The closing prices recorded a rise of 8 to 9 points in futures and 10 points in spot cotton.

The Liverpool Cotton market ruled steady at the opening and prices registered an improvement of 2 to 4 points by the close. Spot Cotton ruled steady at an advance of 4 points to 7.79d per lb.

In view of the Easter Holidays very little fresh business is likely and we do not see any reason to change our opinion and lean on the bear side.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, April 13.

Following a rise of 8 to 9 points in New York futures, the local Market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 282/- for Broach April-May. At this level there was some profit covering which was well supplied by commission houses. There was some fresh selling pressure which caused prices to decline around Rs. 281/8. At this level the moderate business and the prices steadied and improved on better Liverpool opening advices showing a use of 4 points against expectation of 2 to 3 points. The Market closed as under at 4 p.m.

Broach A. M.	283	283 3/4	281 1/2	283 3/4
Broach J. A.	289	289	288	289
Oomra July	276	177/8	276	277/8
Momra July	276	177/8	276	277/8
Bengal May	262/8	262/8	261	262

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay April 13.

The Market opened for Broach April at Ds. 282/2 and improved half a rupee with a small business. The closing tone was quiet but steady as under:—

To-day the buyers included Messrs. Dreannan, Chunilal Bhaichand and the sellers Prier de Soane, Chrystal, Patel and Bussan.

Broach J. A.	288/8	289	288/8	289
Broach J. A	285/8	289	288/8	289
Oomra May	276	276/8	276	277
Oomra July	277	277/8	277	277
Bengal May	262	262/8	262	262

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, April 13.

Sumpin closed this morning as under:—
April 191.30 plus 1.60
July 199.30 plus 2.10.
October 199.60 less 0.30.

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, April 13.

Bengal May				262
Broach Apl/May				288
Broach Jan/Apl				289
Oomra May				276
Oomra July				278
Bengal	281	274	267	259
S./P.	277	270	263	255
Rajputana	281	274	267	259
Broach	302	297	292	
P. A.	316	309	302	294
Surat	352	347	342	
Navsari	367	362	357	
Oomra No. 3	283	278	273	
C. P. No. 1.	298	293	288	
C. P. No. 2	291	286	281	
Khandesh	279	274	269	
Muthia	277	272	267	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 13.

200	Currimbhai & Co.	Broach	295
100	Currimbhai & Co.	Sawjin	327
100	Moon Mill	Broach	295
100	Tovomankwa	Rajputana	260
200	Ralli Bros.	C. P. No. 2	288/291
100	Ralli Bros.	Berar	280
300	Volkart Bros.	Sanavad	282
200	Volkart Bros.	Jalna	283/284
100	Ozoburn & Co.	Shegaon	280
100	Ozoburn	Telhara	280
100	Forbes & Co.	Muthia	277

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 13th

			Ready	Mill Terms	New
Bengal	Superfine		M. G.	275	
"	Fine		"	267	
"	F.G.		"	260	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine		"	267	
"	F.G.		"	260	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine		M. G.	285/90	
Nagpur			"	285/90	
Yeotmal			"	280/85	
Arvi			"	280/85	
Amraoti			"	276/80	
Khamgaon-Akola			"	276/80	
Mulkapur			"	270/75	
Khandesh			"	270/75	
Muthia	Fine		"	265/70	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality		"	285/90	
Purna	Average		"	275/80	
Parbhani/Sailu			"	275/	
Indore/Ujjain			"	285/	
Burwah Sanavad			"	275/85	
Broach	Fine M.G.		"	290/95	292
Westerns	Good	295	May/June	+17	
Miraj/Sangli	F.G.	..	315/20		
Compta	F.G.M.G.	325	Ap+35	May+32/	
Dhollera			Ap/May+9/		
Kadi/Viramgam			Ap/May+16		

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, April 13.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar. (B. T.)

Opening 11-0 Rs. 283 1/2.
12-15 Rs. 281 1/2 settlement rate
1-30 Rs. 282.
2-45 Rs. 282.
4-0 Rs. 282.
5-15 Rs. 282.
6-30 Rs. 281 3/4.
Last 7-0 Rs. 281 1/2.

To day's highest rate Rs. 283 1/2, lowest rate Rs. 281.

4 delivery orders wer issued to-day, each

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 13th.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	73	3,05,800	2,85,717
Central India	293	2,63,560	3,38,043
Barsi and Nagar	189	1,82,905	1,92,216
Hyderabad-Gaorani	234	64,619	69,027
Berar	147	5,30,579	4,44,027
Central Provinces	221	2,17,060	2,28,786
Total Oomras	1157	15,64,523	15,57,816
Dholera	533	1,17,718	1,92,315
N.W. Provinces		54,022	1,27,094
Rajputana	438	42,010	89,783
Sind-Punjab		1,08,952	2,49,735
Broach	3942	1,00,929	2,98,297
Coompta & Dharwar	1,110	56,052	44,514
Westerns-Northerns	325	25,059	28,194
Cocoanada		399	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		7,518	9,110
Persian		3,628	2,367
American		1,40,608	1,310
Egyptian and African	95	33,853	45,166
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51		468
Total	7600	22,60,322	26,47,645

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 7th Aprfl.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1620	2,19,988	3,83,111
Japan & China	2067	11,32,620	12,42,793
Coast Ports	176	11,855	19,691
Up-country by Rail		73,567	56,715
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		12,764	50,014
Total	3863	14,50,794	17,52,324

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 13.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 12th inst.

Wheat	10,619	Cwts.
Linseed	17,928	"
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,145	"
Gingellyseeds	485	"
Poppyseed	637	"
Groundnuts	2,773	"
Castodseed	3,222	"
Rice	4,846	"
Myrabollams	3,670	"
Cottonseed	3,763	"
Gram	773	"
Joowar	1,810	"
Barley	118	"
Bajree	2,568	"
Coal	1,106	Tons.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 12.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Calcutta:—
June per cwt. 16/7-1/2.
July Sept per cwt. 16/6.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 16/7-1/2.
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Bombay:—
July/Sept. per swt. 16/7-3/4.
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Karachi:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 16/8-1/2.

STOCK EXCHANGE

RATHER FIRM TONE.

Bombay, April 13.

To-day the Stock Exchange opened unchanged and prices registered an improvement of about Rs. 10 in active shares while others ruled steady in sympathy.

As pointed out in our previous reports there exists heavy long interest in some scrips and with our lights we believe some are manipulated too. The situation is largely controlled by interested bull accounts and with various rumours of higher dividends etc., we are of the opinion that nervous shorts will be forced to cover, causing an improvement in such manipulated scrips. Thus it appears that all efforts will be made to push up the prices and we strongly recommend not to have any short sales.

To-day Bombay Dyeing opened at 922/8 Fazal at 923/12 and Pearl 563/12. Tata Ordinary shares opened rather week but improved on renewed support and closed steady. Tata Hydros were also in good demand. There was active demand for Burma shares which improved Rs. 20 and closed firm. Scindia, Petrol and steamer were steady. Cement share ruled easy at the opening but improved in the later trading. The market is closed to-morrow being Jain Holiday and it will remain closed upto Monday on account of Easter Holidays.

The following are to-day's closing quotations.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	1-2	89	
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	8
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	80	xd
Imperial	500	40	1480	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	367	8
Union	5	0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	23	8
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	27	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	175	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	172	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	640	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	8	
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	44	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	148	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	103	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	85	
Mandra Bhou	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	675	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	77	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	198	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	245	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	14	14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	79	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	890	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	143	2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	97	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1065	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	571	4
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press	..		435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1030	
Indian Cotton	126	20	205	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar	590	80	780	
New East India	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	292	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	4
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	687	8
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	210	Pre.
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	XD
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	7
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	130	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	90	4
Tata Iron and steel Def.	..	30	222	8
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.	..	..	66	8
Thacker	50	..	115	
Telephone	50	Nil	40	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1050	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 13.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/38 Rs. 89/6 Rs. 94/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/4.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/12.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.

Tone of Market:—Delivery 16th May 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 78/14, 1945/55 Rs. 108/7. Steady.

Industrial & Prudential	..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	11
Jupiter	..	..		4	11
New India	..	25	..	23	6
Oriental Life	..	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	..	10	0 8 0	4	14
MILLS.					
Ahmedabad Advance	..	100	10	431	4
Apollo	..	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee	..	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.		50	15	342	8
Bombay Cotton P.		10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	..	250	25	931	4
Bombay Industrial	..	108		7-0-0	
Bombay Woollen	..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	..	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts	..	250	..	75	
Century	..	100	20Y	446	4
Central India O.		10	16	532	8
Central India P.		500	5 p.c.	537	8
Ceylon	..	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	..	100	65	162	8
Crescent	..	100	4	200	
Currimbhoy	..	250	..	263	
David	..	500	..	250	
Kuria	..	100	..	170	
Dawn	..	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O.		7-8	..	1-2-6	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay		250	nil	272	8
Edward Sasson	..	200	nil	137	8
Elphinstone O.	..	700	..	27	
Emperor Edward	..	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	..	100	25	933	12
Finlay	..	1,000	..	152	8
Framjee Petit	..	100	..	650	
Gokak	..	100	5	131	4
Hindoostan	..	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.		100	..	220	
Indian Manufacturing		1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United		100	10	366	4
Jamashed O.	..	250	..	76	
Khatau Makanjee	..	Nil	..	115	
Kilachand	..	25	..	3	10
Kohinoor	..	..	500	1177+8	
Lakshmi Cotton	..	1,000	150	6250	
Madhavrao Scindia	..	100	..	25	
Madhowj Dharamsi		100	..	136	4
Madras United	..	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit	..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	..	100	..	75	
Meyer Sassoon	..	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	..	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	..	250	..	130	
Mysore	..	53	4	130	
New City of Bombay		100	10	170	
New Great Eastern	..	300	nil	333	12
Osmansbhai (100)	..	75	..	6	
Pearl	..	250	8	575	
Poenix	..	100	10	425	
Premier	..	100	..	11	
gassoon Cotton	..	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	..	500	..	650	
Sholapur	..	1,000	200	8500	
Simplex	..	100	..	178	12
Sir Shapurji, Broacha		100	..	32	8
Standard	..	500		1675	
Swadeshi	..	500	..	538	12
Swan	..	100	..	161	4
Tata Mill O.	..	5	..	97	8
Vishnu Cotton O.	..	90		2700	
Vishnu P.	..	500	35	650	
Western India Spng.	..	1,000	50y	915	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.					
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	435	
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	336	4
Bombay Dyeing	940	941 4	931 4	931 4	XD
Century	445	447 8	442 8	440	
Central India	538 12	538 12	535	535	
Colaba Land	..	..	..	141	4
Crescent	..	..	..	195	
Edward Sassoon				140	
Fazulbhoy	935	937 8	927 8	925	
Finlays	..	..	..	157	8
Globe	..	..	..	35	
Gokak	..	..	..	131	4
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	266	4
Indore Malwa	..	..		365	
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1177	8
Madhowjee	..	..	..	136	4
Mathuradas	..	..	..	75	
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	90	
Mysore	..	..	..	137	8
New Great	340	340	332 8	333	12
Pearl	570	570	562 8	565	
Pabany	..	..	..	271	4
Phoenix	..	..	..	422	8
Simplex	180	181 4	177 8	175	
Swadeshi	538 12	538 12	535	535	
Swan Mills	..	..	..	163	12
Tata Mills	..	..	..	97	8
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.	..			78	13
Govt. Paper 5 per cent	..			10	5

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Results of B. T. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 18.

Good Friday: Banks closed.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of March 31 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 16.

Easter Eve: Banks closed.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

Mr. Motichand Ghirdharlal Kapada will speak to the voters of Bhuleshwar Ward in connection with the forthcoming Bombay Municipal bye-election, on Saturday (16th instant) at 8-10 p.m.

BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at the Servants of India Society Hall (Sandhurst Road) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Thursday).

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

In accordance with the prescribed ruleh, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala of Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, has been returned unopposed as the Association's representative on the Bombay Improvements Committee, vice Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., resigned.

ZALAWADI STHANAKVASI JAIN SABHA.

The general meeting of the above Sabha will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 8-40 p.m. at Vola's residence, Ghoghari Moholla, under the presidency of Mr. Vrajlal K. Shah.

THE PASSENGER'S AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-day (14th April, 1927), at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, at 5-45 P. M.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A trip to Bassein Fort is arranged for two days on the 15th and the 16th of this month. Those wishing to join should send in their names alongwith Rs. 10 to Mr. B. T. Barodavala, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, on or before the 14th instant.

GHATKOPAR RASHTRIYA SHALA.

The fourth annual gathering of the Ghatkopar Rashtriya Shala will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Seth Shamji Hemraj Khetsi's Banglow, Nowroji Lane, Ghatkopar, under the Presidentship of Seth Keshavlal Mulchand Jivraj, when the girls of the Shala will recite dialogues, songs, and garbas.

A ladies' gathering wil be held on the same day at 3 p.m. when Mrs. Urmila B. Mehta will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per ss. "Shinnoh Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

Suppl. mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra s.s. "Masula" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 16-4-27 instead of at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 14th April, 1927.

SHAH MAGANLAL DHANJIBHAI PUBLIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SURAT.

The public are informed that the opening ceremony of the above dispensary in the building given as a gift by Shah Nemchand Nathabhai and Shah Hirachand Mulchand situated at Tagrampura, Chhapgarshari, Surat, will be performed by Seth Devkaranbhai Muljibhai of Bombay at 9 a.m. (S. T.), on the 5th of Chaitra bad, 22nd April, 1927. The public are cordially invited to attend at the dispensary at the time of the ceremony.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ, BOMBAY.

In connection with the "Sri Rama Navami Mahothsavam" of the above Samaj (1) A Tamil Katha Kalakshepam on "Nandanar Charitram"; (2) An English discourse on "Idol Worship" and (3) A Tamil Katha Kalakshepam on "Seeth Kalyanam" will be delivered by Mr. B. Kannuswami Iyer of Bommasamudram, Swami, "Shambhudhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar and Sriman R. Raghunatha Pattaracharriar of Kumbakonam, to-morrow (Friday), Saturday (the 16th) and Sunday (the 17th instant) from 3 to 6 p.m. 5 to 6 p.m. and 3-30 to 6-30 p.m., at the pandal, erected in the Sri Vani Vilasa Sabha's premises, Srinivasa Building, Matunga (G. I. P. Railway).

VILE-PARLE SANSKRIT PATHASHALA.

The opening ceremony of Shri Vile-Parle Sanskrit Pathashala will be performed in the course of the ensuing Easter Holidays from Friday, the 15th instant to Monday, the 18th instant in the premises of Sheth Shriman Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, when Pandit Shri Ramapati Misra, will preside and Shri Maganlal Jagannath Sinorewala will declare the Pathashala opened.

Saturday will be the Pravachana day when Vaidraj Keshavlal Zinabhai will deliver lecture on Ayurved and Brahmacharya. On Sunday Maharaj Shri Gaurishankar Dosabhai will deliver a lecture on Yogavidya.

On Monday Gulabrai Kalyanrai Hathi will deliver lecture on the necessity of Pathashala.

BOMBAY ANDHRA ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Andhra Association was held on Sunday last at Club Road, Byculla, with Mr. G. L. Narsimham, J.P., in the chair.

After some purely business matters were disposed of the managing committ appointed a Special Sub-Committee to consider deserving cases among the applicants seeking the assistance of the Association.

It was also decided unanimously to celebrate in a fitting manner the jayanti (anniversary) of the late Rao Bahadur Veeresalingham Pantulu, the great pioneer of social reform in Andhradesh which falls on the 17th instant. The celebration has been arranged to be held at the Servants of India Societ'y Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday next at 6 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. K. Natarajan.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.

Mr. Jhabwalla the Hon. General Secretary of the above Union has once again applied to the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. for recognition of the Union and stated in his application among other things that the Union has applied for Registration under the Trade Union Registration Act, that there is a good deal of victimization in his workshop at Parel and that the men are retrenched or dismissed at the choice and pleasure of subordinate officials.

Mr. Jhabwalla has also contended the point that the authorities are giving away workshop work to outside contractors or firms while the men themselves are starving. It was of great urgency that the Agent should extend a hand of fellow-feeling and cooperation to the men so that the latter might remain his loyal and faithful servants or else the men's hearts might slip off from the direction.

IN AID OF SIR LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUND.

A dramatic performance of Mr. Deval's "Samshaya Kallol" was staged at Andheri by the "Andheri Prem Wardhak Samaj" in aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hsopital Fund. The number of spectators was over a thousand, and many prominent citizens were present.

The performance was the outcome of the initiative of Mr. Ganpatrai Bariha Chavan, who was greatly helped from the beginning by Mr. Yeshwant S. Patil, Mr. Pandharinath G. Pathare and Dr. Balkrishna S. Patil, to make the performance a success. The people were so pleased with the performance that four silver medals were offered to the actors, for good acting from amongst the spectators, and were awarded as follows:—1 medal from Mr. Vasanji Naranji to Master Vasant G. Chavan for the part of Revati. 1 madal from Mr. Ghaswalla and Mr. Caesar DeMello to Mr. Chapeker for the part of Falgunrao. 1 medal from Mr. Atmaramji of Bandra to Mr. Khanderao Medhe for the part of Kritika, and 1 medal from Dr. Balkrishishna S. Patil to Mr. Vaidya for the comic part of Bhadviya.

CUTS FOR ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

For trying to commit suicide by taking an overdose of opium, Dnyoba Vishwanath Apte, a boy aged 14 years was placed before Mr. N. T. Junglewala the acting sixth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court on Wednesday morning and was sentenced to suffer a punishment of four stripes on his hand.

The prosecution alleged that the boy who had come down from his village only a few days ago and was staying with Sub-Inspector Wani of the Bombay City Police was found drowsy on Saturday last. He was removed to the Hospital where he was found to have taken an overdose of opium. A note found from his pocket showed that he intended to commit suicide.

The accused pleaded guilty.

Sub-Inspector undertook to see that the boy did not repeat his attempt and that he was sent back to his village.

The Magistrate thereupon took a lenient view of the case and sentenced the boy as above.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	Apr. 13.
Previous closing rate	14.18
To-day's opening	14.20
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	14.18
Difference	unchanged.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	Apr. 13.
Previous closing rate	7.53
To-day's opening	7.57
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	7.58
Difference	.05

Broach April—May ... 283 0 0
Expectation.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, April 13.
Silver Ready	26 0 0
Difference lower	0 3 0
Silver forward	25 14 0
Difference lower	0 3 0

Tone of Market:—India sold.

MUNICIPAL SUB-INSPECTOR'S ADVENTURE.

FINED RS. 125

Mr. G. R. Khairaz Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Municipal Sub-Inspector of the Bombay Health Department, named, Anant Vishvanath Dewadkar was charged with molesting a Parsi girl during the course of his daily rounds on inspection.

The Sub-Inspector, it was alleged, entered the house of the complainant in Wadia Street on December 13, apparently with the intention of inspecting a water tank. Finding a young Parsi girl named Khurshedbai alone in the kitchen the Sub-Inspector, stated the prosecution, made certain suggestions that outraged her modesty. The girl opened the door and ran into a neighbour's place. In the meanwhile Putlibai a sister of the girl, came into the kitchen and asked the accused what he was doing there. The latter, it was alleged, instead of replying to her made overtures to her which she resented. By this time the father of the girls arrived on the scene and handed over the accused to the police.

The accused pleaded "not guilty", stating in his defence that, as he had gone to the house without his uniform the complainants became suspicious and assaulted him. In order to avoid prosecution for assault they then got up this case against him.

The Magistrate, however, found the accused guilty of the charge and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 125.

"FATHER OF INCOME TAX DEPT."

STAFF'S APPRECIATION OF MR. HARTLEY.

Mr. L. W. Hartley, thretring Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency, was entertained for lunch in the Willingdon Sports Club by his staff on Wednesday afternoon.

Rao Saheb P. D. Desai, Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Northern division in proposing the toast of the guest said, Mr. Hartley was going to enjoy his well deserved rest in his country He spoke from his intimate knowledge both official and personal that Mr. Hartley was the father of the income tax departments of the Bombay presidency. The present income tax organization, was the fruit of Mr. Hartley's strenuous labours as Commissioner of Income Tax. Under his administration, the income tax department had reached the highest standard of efficiency.

A POPULAR OFFICER.

Rao Saheb Desai then said his department always loved and revered him because strict discipline was mixed with high sense of justice and fairness. He wished Mr. and Mrs. Hartley a long life of peace and happiness in enjoying their much deserved rests. He also made a reference to Khan Bahadur J. B. Vahha whom he described as a worthy successor of a worthy predecessor.

MR. HARTLEY'S REPLY.

Mr. Hartley thanked the staff for their kindness and attributed his success to the good will and co-operation of his staff as on their sound judgment depended a great deal of success of the Commissioner. He advised his staff to extend their co-operation and assistance to Khan Bahadur Vachha, his successor.

WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE

While in a state of mental distress Ramabai Jokharbhai residing at Ghatkopar committed suicide by setting fire to her clothes.

It appeared from evidence before the coroner that the deceased was a witness in a certain case in Thana which upset her mind. She was brought to Bombay to the J. J. Hospital where she subsequently died. At an inquest held by the coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATAL FALL FROM MANGO TREE

How the lure of mangoes cost a young boy his life was narrated at the Coroner's court on Wednesday. It appeared Dagda (16) and Alimohmed (18) residing at Bhiwandi went to eat mangoes on Sunday last. They climbed a huge mango tree and after eating some mangoes they attempted to come down when Alimohmed's foot slipped and he fell from a height of 50 feet. He was brought down to Bombay to the J. J. Hospital where he subsequently succumbed to his injuries.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DERAILMENT AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

BOMBAY, April 13.

The Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, writes:—

This morning, at about 6-55 a.m., while a Kurla Suburban Passenger train was entering Victoria Terminus, a bogie third class carriage was derailed due to a defective axle. This caused considerable dislocation to suburban and main line traffic. Electric trains on the main line were turned round from Byculla. As a result of the accident, 19 Down Poona Express had to be cancelled. The corresponding Up Express from Poona will, however, run as usual. No one was injured through this derailment. It is expected that normal working will be resumed by 13-30 hours to-day.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

ADVENTURES OF DEBENTURE BONDS

INTERESTING CASE IN HIGH COURT

The Hon. Justice Kemp at the High Court heard a suit relating to a Bank's claim to alleged forged debenture bonds in its possession.

In this case, the plaintiff, Col. A. J. Mascarenhas, a retired Colonel in the Portuguese Army and an inhabitant of Goa purchased 31 debenture bonds of the Bombay Improvement Trust of the aggregate value of Rs. 20,000. When he left for Portugal in 1914, he entrusted the bonds to the defendant C. F. X. Fernandez for collection of interest. Such interest was paid upto June 30. 1923, and the defendant sent an account of it to the plaintiff. In February 1924, plaintiff wrote to the defendant to return the debentures as he proposed to make his bill. The defendant, however, pledged them with the 2nd defendant (Alliance Bank) by means of a forged endorsement of the plaintiff's signature. The Bank obtained renewals from the Improvement Trust. In 1921, the Alliance Bank endorsed over the renewed bonds to the 3rd defendant (Mercantile Bank) who took them as security for an advance made to the first defendant to pay off the Alliance Bank. In respect of these bonds, the plaintiff filed this suit to recover them, or thei rface value with arrears of interest from June 30, 1923.

His Lordship, in his judgment, found that the signature on the endorsement on the bonds was a forgery. His Lordship held that a forged endorsement conveyed no title whatever to the defendant. With regard to the Alliance Bank's contention that they were pledgees in good faith, the Court held that Fernandez had not the judicial (legal) possession which was necessary to give the Alliance Bank a good title under Section 178 of the Contract Act. Moreover, the Mercantile Bank had obtained the renewed bonds direct from Alliance Bank and not from Fernandez who never had possession of the new bonds, although the Mercantile Bank held them on his account subject to their lieu. The new debentures were nearly the fruit of the old debentures.

His Lordship ordered that the 3rd defendant Bank (Mercantile Bank) must hand over to the plaintiff the debentures in question. Decree was passed against the 1st defendant for the balance of the debentures.

It was pointed out to His Lordship that the 1st defendant had absconded, and his whereabouts were not known.

Three more similar suits were then tried by His Lordship filed by some inhabitants of Goa who were defrauded by Fernandez to whom they had entrusted their bonds for collection of interest. Similar decrees were passed in these cases.

A PARTITION SUIT.

ALLEGED COMPROMISE SET ASIDE

The Hon. Justices Fawcett and Patkar on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard the appeal filed by Thakordas Gulamdas against the decision of the Joint First Class Sub-Judge of Surat sanctioning an alleged compromise in a partition suit.

Mr. M. B. Dave, Advocate, with Mr. K. V. Patel, appeared for the appellant (plaintiff). Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. H V. Divatia, represented the respondents (defendants).

In this case, the defendants are Ratanchand Gulabdas, Mohanlal Ratanchand, Nanalal Ratanchand and Bai Kamala, the wife of the plaintiff. The first defendant is the plaintiff's brother; the second and third defendants are the sons of the first defendant.

The plaintiff had filed this suit for partition of the joint family property, but it was at first dismissed by the Joint First Class Sub-Judge of Surat on the ground that the plaintiff had omitted to bring certain family property in his possession into the hotchpot.

In appeal, the High Court gave the plaintiff a preliminary decree awarding him half a share in the family property, and directed the lower court to decide the partition on this basis.

Before further proceedings could be taken, however, the defendants made an application that a compromise had been arrived at and that a decree be passed in terms of the same. The plaintiff denied that there was any such compromise.

The Joint First Class Sub-Judge of Surat recorded the compromise and passed a decree in terms of the same.

The plaintiff appealed to the High Court.

THE JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment observed that the bare figures on the paper relied on by the lower court could not by themselves be taken as indicating a completed compromise. Nothing was done by the plaintiff himself in the matter. The plaintiff had not even paid the amount of Rs. 12|8 as alleged to be agreed, and this fact went to negative the suggestion of a completed compromise. The purchase of a house by the defendants, the very next day which was relied upon as a piece of evidence in support of the alleged compromise was on the other hand, a suspicious circumstance, because it might have been done by the defendants with the object of creating evidence to support the alleged compromise, and not in pursuance to it.

Under the circumstances, their Lordships allowed the plaintiff's appeal, and set aside the lower court's order. The case was remanded to the lower court for disposal according to law.

EXIT INDIAN DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

STRAIGHT QUESTIONS TO GOVT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whilst the City Fathers have been busy with Presidential Election, and the City Merchants have been worrying about the 16d. Ratio; whilst the Bombay people were drawn to Shapurji's speeches, or are interested in the Nariman-Harvey case and its incidental Revelations, the Government of Bombay have silently sent away one of their most capable, reliable and popular officers—I mean, Mr Fakirji Bharucha—the First Indian Director of Industries, Bombay! And pray why? Because he has just attained the age limit 55?

(1) Will the people of Bombay accept this plea of Government? No!

(2) Has the Government of Bombay appointed any other Indian in Mr. Bharucha's place? No!

(3) Has Mr. Bharucha been ailing or irregular? No!

(4) Has he been inattentive or inefficient in his work? No. He was all attention, perfectly competent in his own job.

(5) Why has he been denied extension.—Was he disobedient or defiant? Neither; but he was not a weak-kneed officer!

(6) What has been his fault?

(7) What became of his Report?

(8) Why was Mr. Desai over-ruled? And by whom?

(9) What had the Reserved Department to interfere in this question?

(10) Surely, Sir Chunilal or Mr. Cowasji would not have been opposed to Mr. Bharucha's extension. Who were then opposed? Why did they oppose?

(11) Was it because Mr. Bharucha was very keen on stimulating Indian Industries?

(12) Did not Sir Leslie Wilson interest himself in the reorganisation of this Department?

(13) Is this the first fruit of his labour?

(14) Is he going to benefit Bombay by new Hospitals or new Industries? Let H. E. note, that Bombay people are getting sick of his hospital hobby and they expect him to do real administrative work and works of agricultural and industrial regeneration. Will Sir Leslie look into the affairs of the Industries Dept., and give extension to Mr. Bharucha, or appoint a capable Indian Director in his place? Any remissness will be viewed with dissatisfaction by the people of Bombay.—Yours, etc.

B F. BHARUCHA.

AT HOME TO MR. MUNSHI.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, the newly elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council, was entertained to an "At-home" party by his friends and admirers at the Vahita Vishram Gardens on Wednesday evening. Mr. Munshi and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi were very warmly received by the gathering. Among others the following friends of the M.L.C. were present at the function.—

Justice Madgoukar, Mr. Tarapurwalla, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai and Mr. K. M. Javeri. The gathering dispersed after they had enjoyed a sumptuous refreshment.

LATEST NEWS.

HARDWAR, April 13.

Scenes of unusual enthusiasm were witnessed this afternoon at Hardwar when Sadhus, Sanyasis nd Bairagis went through the streets in processions.

A Lyallpur Mahabirdal volunteer named Tarachand lost his life in the uncontrollable morning rush. Further enquiries show that a wooden barricade near Warkipuri gave way because pilgrims leaned over it. As soon as it broke many fell and thirtysix pilgrims were trampled to death while dozens were wounded, some receiving serious injuries.

Sevasamit Scouts, volunteers and Mahabirdal volunteers rendered admirable service in checking the huge crowd.

Rai Rajeshwarbali, Minister of U. P. Government, Chief Engineer and Inspector General of Police with his Deputy and other officials were present. The Minister was satisfied with the arrangements but regretted the terrible incident. The proper time for Kumba bath is eight o'clock in the night and much rush is expected.—A. P.

HARDWAR, April 13.

In reply to the wire of Pandit Malaviya, the Governo-r of U. P. had ordered the local officials to dismiss from the iron bridge at Brahma kundh all officials on duty, as a result of which none were found to-day on that bridge.—Free Press.

MAKING THE BOARD IMPOTENT.

NEED OF AMENDING IMPROVEMENT TRUST ACT.

GOVT.'S PLEA OF INSUFFICIENT REASONS.

A meeting of the Improvement Trust Board was held on Wednesday afternoon, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding.

The first business before the House was the election of five members for the Improvement Committee for which there were thirteen candidates, viz.:—

(1) Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, (2) Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, (3) Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, (4) Dr. M. G. Jayle, (5) Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, (6) Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia, (7) Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, (8) The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Sethna, Kt., C.B.E., (9) Mr. R. K. Pirbhai, (10) Mr. R. S. Nekaljay, (11) Mr. Sayaji Laxmon Silam, (12) Mr. Shankarrao A. Mantri, and (13) Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Kt., C.B.E.

The following five candidates were declared duly elected:—

	Votes.
(1) Sir V. A. Dabholkar	48
(2) Mr. N. M. Dumasia	47
(3) Mr. S. L. Silam	42
(4) Sir P. C. Sethna	38
(5) Mr. L. R. Tairsee	32

AMENDMENT OF TRANSFER ACT.

Consideration was then given to a letter dated 14th March 1927, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, to the President of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay regarding City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925 which stated "that in the absence of sufficient reasons Government regret that they cannot undertake the legislation for the amendment of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, with a view to authorise the Board to appoint Committees independent of the Improvements Committee. In the opinion of Government the amendment proposed by the Board will undermine the powers and authority of the Improvement Committees."

Sir V. A. Dabholkar moved that the letter be recorded.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT PROPOSED.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker moved an amendment that the Improvements Committee be requested to draw up a suitable representation to Government and to submit the same to the Board for approval. Mr. Chandavarker considered the request reasonable.

MAKING THE BOARD IMPOTENT.

Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded the amendment and said the transfer of the Improvement Trust Act was so framed as to make the Board impotent. He submitted that every corporate body had an inherent right of appointing its own committees.

NEED OF DIFFERENT COMMITTEES

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved another amendment that the President be requested to write to Government emphasising the need of different committees.

The Board adopted Mr. Boman Behram's amendment.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved:—

"That considering that the Trust has made a loss of about 7 lakhs in 1922-23, of 14 1|2 lakhs in 1923-24, of 17 lakhs in 1924-25, of 25 lakhs in 1925-26, of 22 1|2 lakhs in 1926-27 and that in 1927-28 it is expected that the Trust will make a loss of 25 1|2 lakhs and that for the year 1927-28 the General Account Revenue Receipts are estimated at only 78 1|2 lakhs whereas the Maintenance and Interest and Sinking Fud Charges for the same year are estimated at Rs. 104 lakhs and considering that the operations of the Trust have been very greatly contracted, the Improvements Committee be requested to report why new posts, higher appointments and change of designation were sanctioned and recommended by them for sanction for the year 1927-28."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded the motion which being put to the vote was carried.

SNAKE BITES TREATMENT.

Government have recently had under consideration the question whether separate hospital accommodation for snake bite cases should be provided at the Haffkine Institute, Parel. Up till now such cases were treated at the Institute because there was no hospital close by, but now that there exists a large general hospital in King Edward Memorial Hospital within a few yards of the Institute, it is considered unnecessary to treat such patients there. These will be forwarded in future to the King Edward Memorial Hospital. Where a patient requires immediate treatment he would receive it at the Institute and then be sent to the Hospital for observation and nursing.

HERM LAUBACH, KOLN-EHRENFELD, GERMANY.
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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1927.

WANTED VISION & TRUST.

The valuable suggestions made by Lala Lajpat Rai in his interview to the "Statesman" of Calcutta are a useful reminder to all true nationalists in this country how great is the need at present of concentrating all their efforts in achieving unity. Shall Indians come to co-operate with the Government during the next ten years was a question asked of the Lalaji by the Calcutta journal. His answer indicates a vivid realisation of the present political situation. Whether they co-operate, he answered, depends entirely on the attitude of the British Government. So far as Lord Birkenhead's bluff and bravado are an indication of that attitude, there appears to be not the ghost of a chance of a change for the better in that attitude and if Indians wish to compel the British Government to change it they can only do so by learning to co-operate amongst themselves first. As Lalaji rightly points out, there can be no weighty objections to the solution offered by the Muslims of the one difficult problem that stands in the way of communal unity, the vexed and intricate problem of separate electorates which the Muslims courageously offer to scrap for a return to joint electorates under certain conditions. Lalaji regretted that "the Muslims themselves were not quite in agreement on the matter," but he cannot have failed to notice that though some voices of disapproval have been raised here and there, no responsible body of Muslims has rejected the proposals made by Mr. Jinnah and other Muslim leaders. These proposals can be clearly considered to represent the considered view of the vast majority of representative Muslims all over the country and it remains for Hindu leaders to seize the earliest opportunity of considering them carefully and making counter-suggestions, if they so desire. At the ensuing session of the Hindu Maha Sabha at Patna this question of either accepting the Muslim proposals or making practical counter-proposals will we have no doubt, be given prime importance.

It is unfortunate that the session of the Hindu Mahasabha meets without a clear lead given to it by prominent Hindu leaders practically all of whom have adopted an attitude of surprising reticence about the Muslim proposals. Perhaps the reticence has been prompted by the desire not to form hasty conclusions. A certain amount of careful deliberation was, indeed, essential. But the first duty of leaders is to lead and we cannot help feeling that Hindu leaders missed a splendid opportunity of striking the imagination of the country by an immediate and definitive response to the Muslim proposals. The Muslim leaders took a big risk when they made their dramatic gesture. But nothing truly great or permanently valuable has ever been done by any one who was not prepared to take risk. The greatness of the object, namely, the permanent settlement of the Hindu-Muslim differences, demanded a similar risk and dramatic response from the Hindu leaders. The fact that their proposals, though not wholly acceptable to a large section of their co-religionists, were not repudiated by any responsible body of the latter, justified the step taken by the Muslim leaders even though they had taken care to declare that they were subject to ratification by their community. The Hindu leaders would similarly have been rewarded with loyal support from their community if they had promptly expressed their views about the Muslim proposals. As it is, the Hindu Mahasabha meets without a clear lead from the leaders. We trust, however, the lack of this lead will be more than compensated for by a decision of the Sabha, which will bring the two communities nearer to a final and satisfactory settlement than they have ever been before.

We agree with Bhai Paramanand that the right principle should be the acceptance of the basis of population and the removal of Hindu-Muslim distinctions in all political elections. But the fact cannot be ignored that a complete political union of the two communities does not exist and that, on the other hand, we have to reckon with the distrust and fear of the majority not only on the part of the Muslims but also on the part of the Hindus wherever they are in a minority. Therefore, it is not the part of wisdom to proceed on the assumption that complete unity and trust exist when in reality they do not. Our task is so to adjust the constitutional machinery as to promote and ensure such unity and trust and the only way of doing so is to remove the fear or feeling of soreness in the minds of the minorities, whether Muslim, Hindu or any other. We shall not succeed in accomplishing this task if we seek to apportion blame for the existing communal canker or to charge a particular community with being less national in outlook than the other as Bhai Paramanand seeks to do when he says that "the Muslims in this country give great preference to their communal views while the Hindus do not." The Hindu-Muslim problem can never be solved if the leaders of the two communities do not clear their mind of all prejudiced and pre-conceived views about members of the sister community and apply their minds to the adjustment of the differences that exist with this generous realisation that the latter are as anxious to serve the country's interests as the members of their own community. We have had enough of prejudices and suspicions, distrusts and fears. Let us give a trial to generosity and trust, vision and statesmanship.

THE WAY OUT.

The Minister of the Interior in the Union Government of South Africa has now embodied in a Bill, the second reading of which is to be taken on the 22th instant, 'the points of Agreement between India and the Union of South Africa" in regard to Indian immigration. The measure provides three years as the qualifying period for the establishment of domicile and lays down that an absence of three years will cancel the domicile. This is a satisfactory provision and will enable Indians who have taken advantage of the scheme of assisted emigration under the Agreement arrived at by the Round Table Conference to return to South Africa to claim domicile there if after a fairly long experience of conditions in this country they decide that the return to heir older surroundings is better for them. If they find conditions in India favourable for happy existence, there need be no inducement for them to return to the country from which they consented to be repatriated; but if they do wish to return the door is not barred and bolted against them if they do so within three years. We hope, however, that the Union Minister will appreciate the reasonableness of fixing a definite minimum which each such immigrant must possess, instead of merely laying down that "the immigrants must possess a sum of money fixed by the immigration officer which will not, however, exceed £100."

The measure now introduced by Dr. Malan will very probably reduce the present proportion of the Indian population in South Africa to the great relief of the White settlers, but it will not lessen the feeling of unjust and unfair treatment that the Indians have against the South African Government, unless a determined attempt is made by the authorities in South Africa and the responsible elements amongst the White settlers to give the Indians who remain and those who elect to return within three years, the same political and economic status as the Whites themselves. What India resents very bitterly is that the wholesome principle of no taxation without representation should be denied application in regard to the Indians in their midst by the White settlers. "Let those thousands who wish to go back to India," says the "Natal Advertiser", in its comments upon the Indian Agreement, "what remains is less a menace than a residue." But the residue must demand that every opportunity including the essential right of being endowed with the political franchise, must be given to it to "fit in into the mosaic of South Africa." India will strenuously support this demand on the part of the "residue." That is the only way out from the present injustice and wrong to an honourable and satisfactory solution of the Indian problem in South Africa.

UNCONSCIONABLE DELAY.

The Government of India must undoubtedly be convicted of pursuing a policy of unconscionable delay in publishing the report of the Cotton Tariff Board and the official decisions based on it. It was months after the cotton industry came on evil days that the special Tariff Board was appointed to inquire into its condition and to suggest means for its relief. And though the members of the Board signed the report on 21st January last, the Commerce Member and his colleagues in the Government of India are still pondering and cogitating over its apparently very complex recommendations. In the meanwhile, conditions in the yarn and cloth market have reached the lowest ebb and the hopes centred on the quick settlement of a most agonising issue have so far been disappointed. And the special correspondent of a local contemporary has sought to add insult to injury by entering into a long-winded defence of the excruciating delays of officialdom. The late Commerce Member may be excused for not giving immediate attention to the Tariff Board's report on account of the travails of the Assembly Assembly session and the discussion of the Steel Bill. But he could certainly have spared a lot of time during the month of March when the brunt of official work was being borne by Sir Basil Blackett and his notes and memoranda could certainly have facilitated the work of his successor in office. And why should H. E. the Viceroy repose in the soft gardens of Kashmir when his Government are faced with the most urgent work of rescuing India's premier industry from impending ruin? Nor is it any use arguing about the possibility of passing any new tariff law in the September session of the Assembly as the very announcement of a satisfactory decision would suffice to revivify our cotton industry. Even now the recommendations of the Board and the decision of Government can be published in the beginning of May if high officers will be prepared to cut down their superfluous holidays. But will they do so?

RAILWAYS IN PERSIA, A QUESTIONABLE ENTERPRISE?

(BY G. K. N.).

Persia is very keen on having railways in the country. At present the only two stretches of railway it possesses are between Tabriz and the Russian Frontier, and between Teheran and the shrine of Shah Abdul Azim. The intelligentsia appeared to me to be inordinately anxious to have this form of transport. Last February a Bill relating to Railway construction was introduced in the 'Majles' as an urgent measure and it was passed by a large majority. The Government are thus now authorised by the Parliament to construct a railway between Mahomerah and the port of Jaz. The rail, therefore, will at last link the Persian Gulf with the Caspian. The whole length of the Empire will be served by this rapid mode of locomotion. However much we may fancy and appreciate the advantages, only practical experience can bring home to one the great blessing which railways are. A letter takes two weeks to reach Teheran and the reply does not come to hand before expiry of five weeks. By the time we get it, circumstances have changed; affirmative turns to negative; purchases to sale; paralysis to death. The Junker Mail Service is anticipated to counteract this vexatious delay. But the aeroplane mail has already suffered a check through the contumacy of Russia on the North. Russia would not allow Persian air ships to land at Baku.

AN AMERICAN SCHEME.

The railway line will be constructed in accordance with a scheme prepared by American experts. Twelve Engineers have been engaged for this purpose. They will soon be in Persia if they are not already there. The total rail length will be 1,200 miles and it is estimated that the completion of the railway will be achieved by ten years. The enterprise is to be financed from the revenue derived from the State monopoly of sugar and tea. And it is expected that in ten years there will accumulate 14 million pounds sterling to achieve the project. If labour in Persia is comparatively cheap, we have to consider that no materials are at hand and that much more will have to be imported from outside, for the construction of a rail road that would be necessary, for example, in India. It is understood that Persian money equivalent to a million sterling has also been earmarked for working blast furnaces to smelt iron for the rails. The services of a German expert have been engaged in this connection. The Shah has shown himself exceedingly eager to have a railway in his dominions. And the majority of his subjects are with him. Railway to them spells reform, progress, enlightenment, an assured seat in the comity of the foremost nations.

AN ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTION.

In these circumstances, when nearly a whole nation has set its heart on one of the essentials of modernism, it is an ungrateful task to point to the possibility of Railways ultimately not answering to the high expectations of Iran. It is a serious question, never the less, whether a railway in Persia is really desirable or necessary under existing economic conditions. It is not contended that we must be content with more or less primitive means of transport—the mule and the camel. But it has always struck me, not necessarily since my visit to the country, that a more suitable mode of transport for Persia would be the motor car. Persia is very sparsely populated. The local industries and agriculture are not such as to justify the huge expenditure on rail roads. It is by no means intended to belittle the commercial potentialities of Persia, of its hidden mineral wealth, its forest products. But we must weigh the opinion of business-men who hold, perhaps over-stating the case, that a full train load would suffice to carry away all the produce of the country for quite a month, excepting the grain regions in the North and in Seistan. The latter may yet become the granary of South Persia. Wheat at times rots in fields since the cost of transport is prohibitive. Grapes have to be destroyed because the yield of the vine yards exceeds consumption by man and beast within a certain radius. There are however, hardly any fruitful tracts from which commodities could be exported in goods trains running daily for a season. Further, the laying of railways presupposes determination of the question whether the re-

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

WANTED A COMPREHENSIVE & CONSISTENT PLAN.

(BY D. R. GADGIL.)

VII

The question of the separation of Pass and Honours is a standing point in controversy. Against any change at present can be put the very powerful argument that it would mean serious changes and increase in the present staffs of colleges. There is again much to be said for teaching those who do not specialize with those who do so side by side. And as the real intense specialization is to come in at the M.A. course the present combination of Pass and Honours may be left as it is. There may be three Honours papers in each Honours group and the candidate be asked to choose the Honours subject from any one of the three pass groups that he has chosen. This would ensure that out of the 11 papers that an Honours B.A. candidate appears in five will pertain to one special subject, a degree of specialization that may be considered quite enough at this stage, especially as the other two groups that the candidate chooses will have in most cases some connection with his particular subject.

REFORM IN EXAMINATION SYSTEM.

Another reform that is very necessary is the change in conducting the examinations. All the papers at the end of the second year means that the Junior B.A. Year is entirely wasted. The reform should be that each pass candidate should appear in the two compulsory papers and at least in one group for the first time at the end of the two years but may if he likes appear in either one or two groups at the end of his first year. The Honours students should have the same facility. He should appear in the two compulsory papers, in the Honours papers and in the pass papers in the group in which he has taken Honours only at the end of the second year. Of the other groups in which he has to appear he may take both or one at the end of the first year. Class lists in pass may be published as now in one class but class lists in Honours should be determined only by the merit attained in the five papers in the particular subject the candidate may have chosen. I would here also suggest that the class lists in different subjects be published separately as to publish the names together acts unfairly on candidates in some particular subjects.

THE M.A. COURSE.

I need not say much about the M.A. courses here except make some general remarks. M.A. is certainly the stage at which real specialization should begin. In this connection I may state that in my opinion the M.A. standard cannot be appreciably raised unless it is compulsory for all M.A., students to fill in terms as regularly as any other students. They should be allowed to appear only through colleges and that too after having regularly gone through a course of lectures. This will also mean that the colleges ought to provide for M.A., teaching. It is most curious that at present in the University the least active guidance and teaching is provided in the highest examination. This should not be so. I do not mean that there should be a great deal of lecturing. Even as it is I believe that on the whole there is too much lecturing in our colleges and that in most cases it could be cut down to about half (this, of course, can be done only if lecturing is supplemented by some amount of tutorial work.) The M.A. student would hardly require more than about six hours lecturing a week plus an hour's tutorial. That would suffice but that is also vital. As it happens the students read a few of the prescribed books without any real or continuous assistance from anybody and just appear at the examination. No training has been gone through and the contact with better equipped minds which at this stage is specially valuable has not been obtained. Our Honours B.A.'s are ill-equipped to prosecute studies by themselves without constant guidance. To think that they are fit for research is, of course, deluding oneself. I am certainly aware of the advantages of acquainting students with research me-

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Notes of the Day.

Victory for Women.

Woman is slowly but steadily coming into her own. It took years and years of most strenuous campaigns for British women to get any suffrage at all. And now that they have been well settled in the exercise of their franchise, the movement for abolishing all distinctions between the conditions of man's and woman's suffrage has become irresistible, as scientists and politicians have not been able to point to any symptoms of inferiority in the "weaker" sex and all experiments for employing its members in many avenues of life which were deemed until now to be men's preserves have admirably succeeded. If, therefore, so stolid and conservative a Government as that of Mr. Stanley Baldwin is said to have decided to "give adult franchise for women without any reservations whatsoever" the credit is due far more to the high qualities displayed by women in all walks of life than to the mercy or generositw of any distinguished individuals. Of course some die-hard Conservatives will always be found to oppose so equitable a proposal even when it is backed by the whole weight of Government and ridiculous arguments will be advanced about the sweeping majority that women will obtain in some constituencies on the basis of the new franchise. But why should not women wield a majority sometime in this blessed century when men have so ruthlessly tyrannized over them all through the past ages. Still, it will be a signal victory for civilisation and culture when women at long last succeed in securing franchise rights on the same terms as "superior" men.

The Contrast.

There is great danger that in marked contrast with the reasonable and liberal attitude adopted by its neighbour, Australia, in regard to the Indians residing in it, New Zealand will embark upon legislation harmful to the interests of Indians there unless the Government of India promptly protest against the mischievous propaganda of the Anti-Asiatic League in this farthest corner of the British Empire. The number of Indians in New Zealand is ridiculously small. They cannot by any stretch of imagination be considered as an "economic menace" to the White population. It can only be out of colour prejudice and a mistaken sense of race superiority that the New Zealand legislature will agree to pass restrictive measures against Asiatics. We hope the democratic party in that legislature realises the folly of giving India these pin-pricks. The passage of such restrictive legislation will injure the interests of the small number of Indians there, but it will create a bitterness of feeling amongst millions in this country whose discontent is a factor which the anti-Asiatics in the Empire will have to take into serious account sooner or later.

An Excellent Move.

It is an excellent idea to bring the British and the Indian working classes in close touch so that each group may come to know how ruthlessly and adroitly capitalism can exploit both. A message to "Forward" from London states that a mass meeting of British and Indian workers was held in London and a provisional committee was formed with the idea of establishing a League of Workers to be known as the British and Indian Workers' League. At the meeting valuable demands were made calling upon the Imperial Government to establish in India immediately a Government truly responsible to the people of India. The Imperial Government was also asked to release all political prisoners in this country who have not been given open trial in a court of law. The Imperial Government will do nothing of the kind unless the wholesale and intelligent co-operation of the working classes within the British Empire makes the mischievous activity of Imperialist forces impossible. All the greater reason, therefore, why we should welcome this latest attempt to achieve Labour solidarity.

Impasse in Bengal.

It is a tragic tangle that has brought the affairs of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to an impasse. It is no use at this stage digging into the history of the two parallel Provincial Committees, that have paralysed the political activities of a province, which only a few years ago used to give a lead to the whole of India. It is also a pity that the shrewd President of the Congress could not settle the question even with the aid of the representative of one of the competing Committees at Madras, and he had to postpone the consideration of the question till the time that he could go to Calcutta. In the circumstances, the only wise course to follow for the speedy unification of the Committees is evidently the one suggested by the President-designate of the forthcoming session of the Bengal Provincial Conference to be held at Maju within a few days. As Mr. Chakravarti has well pointed out in the course of his appeal, Bengal can set its house in order by getting the office-bearers and the Executive Committees of both the bodies to resign their seats at a special meeting that should be convened at Maju and by having fresh office-bearers and Committee elected there. Thus alone can "all party factions be given a decent burial and a strong Committee be ushered into existence to carry on the work of the country with new vigour and rejuvenated strength." We trust the rival leaders will be persuaded to follow this counsel of wisdom and to compose their internal difference without the aid of any outside authorities.

REPLY TO FIVE-POWER DEMANDS.

MR. CHEN TO ISSUE SEPARATE NOTES.

NORTHERNERS' OCCUPATION OF PUKOW.

LONDON, April 12.

Canton.—It is stated that Mr. Eugen Chen will reply to the Five-Powers demand for reparation for Nanking outrages in five separate notes. British and America will receive replies evading the issue of murders and assaults on foreigners by the Nationalist troops and accusing them of opening "wicked and uncalled for bombardment which wrecked the homes of civilians and killed their inmates without any cause". Italy and France will receive notes agreeing to pay compensation for the losses of their nationals. It is believe that Japan, also will be dealt with conciliatorily in order to try to separate her from Britain and the United States.—Reuter.

FALL OF PUKOW

ANOTHER VICTORY FO NORTHERNERS

LONDON, April 12.

Shanghai.—The Northerners have occupied Pukow without opposition.

A naval wireless message from Nanking states that when the Northerners occupied Pukow yesterday, all Nationalist flag were immediately hauled down. The fall of Pukow is a serious blow to the Nationalists whose hold on Nanking now appears to be most precarious.

British cruiser "Carlisle" left for Weihaiweie this morning, owing to consular report that trouble was expected there from Chinese bandits.

While going down the Yangtse H.M.S. "Woodcock" was fired on from the shore above Chinkiang and returned.—Reuter.

EXAMINATION OF SOVIET DOCUMENTS

LONDON, April 12.

Peking.—Northern Chinese police authorities state that the full examination of documents seized during the recent raid on the Soviet Embassy offices will take a number of days, mainly because many are scarcely legible as the Soviet officials soaked them in Kerosene with view to burning them.—Reuter.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ON THE PEKING EPISODE.

RAID ON RUSSIAN EMBASSY DENIED

RUGBY, Apr. 12.

Describing in the House of Commons the circumstances under which Chinese authorities raided Russian property in the legation quarter at Peking, the Foreign Secretary stated that the Chief of the Metropolitan Police called on the Senior Minister who is the Dutch Representative with a letter relative to the subversive activities of Russians in the legation quarter requesting authority to search the specified Russian property namely Dalhbank, Chinese Eastern Railway Building and Russian Indemnity Commission Building. The letter was duly countersigned by the Senior Minister authorising ingress for the Methopilitan police The Senior Minister had previously consulted the representatives of other protocol powers who had decided that the hospitality of the quarter must not be used against the local Government.

POLICE SEARCH.

The search was affected by the Metropolitan Police gendarmes and plain clothes detectives. The attempt made by Russians to burn some documents was frustrated. The Senior Minister stated that along with the captures was a list of four thousand agents in Peking ready to stir up trouble and commit acts of violence at a given moment. Other seizures comprised one machine gun, 30 rifles and a quantity of ammunition together with flags with inflammatory slogans for use in demonstrations. Official seals of the British committee were captured whose special function appeared to be agitatation against Great Britain together with seals of similar committees for agitation against Japan and France. 22 Russians were arrested and between 40 and 50 Chinese for whom the authorities had long been searching including the recognised leaders of the Communist Party of North China who had taken refuge with the Russians.

EMBASSY'S SANCTITY MAINTAINED.

The Russian Embassy itself was strictly respected though raiding party exceeded their authority by overflowing into the barracks of the Imperial Russian Legation Guard which are separated from the Embassy proper. Though it could be argued that the barracks have no claim to diplomatic immunity seeing that Russia has no longer any right to guard protocal powers, the Senior Minister thought it well to protest to Government against the action of the police in this exceeding specific authority given them. The Chinese Government had issued a statement declaring that the places searched were not covered by diplomatic immunities and that as the Soviet Government had renounced its privileges in the protocol of 1901 as well as the rights of extra-territoriality the Embassy itself had alone the privileges of inviolability.—B. O. W.

NO SALARIES NO LEGATIONS'.

CHINESE LEGATIONS IN EUROPE TO CLOSE DOWN?

LONDON, April 12.

Geneva.—"No Salaries, no Legations" this appears to be the straits to which the Chinese diplomatic arrangements in Europe are being reduced in consequence of the personnel not receiving money, in some cases for two years and explains the absence of Mr. Chu, now Minister at Rome, from the Disarmament Committee of which he is a member. The closing down of the Legations on 1st May is contemplated and in view of Peking not having replied to the representations concerning the financial aspect the Kuomintang Committee in Paris will wash their hands of business and even refuse to take charge of the Legation archives in the event of the Legations closing down. It is understood that the Delegation to the League will continue to function.—Reuter.

WAR OFFICE TO JUDGE

SANDHURST COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S INTERPRETATION.

LONDON, April 13.

The "Manchester Guardian" in an editorial on Sandhurst Committee's Report, referring to the Committee's insistence that officers trained in Indian Military College must receive King's Commission says it follows that British War Office must be entitled to satisfy itself with regard to quality of training given in Indian Military College. The connection between the British and Indian Army may thus be emphasised in a manner not altogether welcome to Indian Nationalists. Many recommendations of the report are evidently of a highly controversal nature. Undoubtedly the plan requiring the British and Indian officers to serve side by side in the same units is in many respects preferable to the idea of segregating Indian officers in certain units. The "Guardian" fears that difficulties are considerable, but it is encouraging to find that such a proposal in the report is signed by a Lieutenant-General. If the British Officer is ready to follow the lead thus given him, he will deserve well of this country and India.—Reuter's Special Service.

MONTHLY TICKETS FOR TRAM PASSENGERS?

CALCUTTA'S NOVEL MOVE

CALCUTTA, April 13.

The Calcutta tramways authorities contemplate introducing monthly tickets from the next month. The tickets will be valued rupees ten, five and four. This is considered by the bus owners as a further blow to their existence.—Free Press.

DR. KITCHLEWS DEPORTATION

A. G. G. ALSO PASSES EXTERNMENT ORDER

RE-ENTRY INTO INDORE STATE PROHIBITED

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

In connexion with the deportation order passed against Dr. Kitchlew by the Indore State, it now transpires an externment order was also passed against him by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, under Section 100 of the Regulation of Foreign and Politieal Department of the Government of India for better administration of the Indore Residency Bazar.

This order was served simultaneously with the State order requiring him "to remove himself from the Residency Bazar at once" and prohibiting his re-entry into the State without permission.

Dr. Kitchlew, it is understood, halted at Delhi on his way to Amritsar, and met Hakim Ajmal Khan. The doctor will issue a statement on the subject when he reaches Amritsar.

The Indore State paid Dr. Kitchlew first-class fare to Amritsar.—Free Press.

INDORE AUTHORITIES EXPLAIN

CAUSE FOR DR. KITCHLEW'S DEPORTATION,

INDORE, April 13.

Dr. Kitchlew's deportation is reported to be due to certain allegations he is stated tohave made against the State Police. Sanad to plead in the Indore High Court was refused on the grounds of previous convictions and imprisonment. He was met by the Private Secretary to the Prime Minister the District Magistrate and the Inspector-General of Police, and was escorted to a suburban station for entertainment. Dr. Kitchlew assured his followers that some barristers from Northern India were to take up the defence in the case in which he was engaged. The trial opens next week.—A. P.

THE AGREEMENT AND AFTER.

IMMIGRATION & INDIAN RELIEF BILL TABLED.

SECOND READING IN ASSEMBLY ON 27TH.

Cape Town.—In the Assembly, the Minister of Interior has tabled the Immigration and Indian Relief (Further Provision) Bill, the second reading of which will be taken up on 27th April. The Bill embodies points in agreement between India and the Union of South Africa.

It provides that immigrants must posses a sum of money fixed by the immigration officer not exceeding £100, and also provides for appeal from a superior court to the appellate division.

Persons suffering from tuberculosis are prohibited from entering the Union.

Three years are fixed as the qualifying period for the establishment of domicile and an absence for three years cancels the domicile.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 12.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

LLOYD'S REGISTER RETURNS

LONDON, April 12.

The Lloyd's Register of Shipbuilding returns for the quarter ended 31st March shows that 1,216,000 tons were under construction in Great Britain and Ireland, an increase of 456,000 compared with the quarter ended 31st December. The tonnage on which work was suspended was only 20,000 compared with 99,000 on 31st December 1926. The present totals are the highest since December 1924, but are still 673,000 tons below the average tonnage that was being built during the twelve months before the war.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter was 579,000 compared with 152,000 during the fourth quarter of 1926. The tonnage launched was 127,000, an increase of 59,000 compared with the previous quarter. The total merchant tonnage being built by other countries was 1,352,000, an increase of 180,000 compared with the quarter ended 31st December 1926. 367,000 tons were commenced abroad, and 161,000 launched, an increase of 95,000 and a decrease of 181,000 respectively, compared with the previous quarter.

The total world tonnage under construction increased by 637,000 compared with the previous quarter, but was still 876,000 below the highest pre-war record. Tonnage of motorships being built throughout world was 1,172,000 and tonnage of steamships 1,370,000. —Reuter's Special.

CHILD WORKERS IN MINES AND FACTORIES

QUESTION OF RAISING OF AGE

LONDON, April 12.

In the House of Commons, Commander Kenworthy asked whether steps were being taken to raise the minimum age of child workers in mines and factories in India.

Lord Winterton replied that the ages as regards physical conditions were not comparable with the ages of Europeans, and, secondly, the bill settling the ages was now a law and he was not aware that unofficials proposed to raise the age higher than in the Government bill.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO SEIZURE OF "QUADRA"

U. S. SUPREME COURT'S DECISION

LONDON, April 12.

Washington.—The United States Supreme Court has decided that any British subject apprehended by the Federal authorities and brought into the United States under the Anglo-American Rum-running Treaty can be tried for conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States.

This judgment was given in the case of the British steamer "Quadra" seized off Farallon Island in the Pacific. It was held that the seizure was within the zone prescribed by the treaty but whether it was within the prescribed limits would not affect the question of guilt or innocence of those on board. The defendants' counsel contended that while the United States coastguards were within their rights in seizing the ship and cargo they had no right to punish officers and crew since the treaty did not make such violation of the laws of the United States an offence.—Reuter.

EFFECT OF BUDGET ON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, April 12.

On the stock exchange, the budget was well received. Gilt-edged securities were supported, while the industrial shares which had recently shown some hesitation were now enquired for. Tobacco textiles breweries, matches, and Dunlop rubber shares all are gaining strength.—Reuter's Special.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND

RUGBY, Apr. 12.

The latest weekly return shows a decrease of 7,929 in the number of unemployed, the total being one 10,23,800 This is only 24,014 more than a year ago, and thus shows that the effect of the industrial struggle of last year is nearly wiped out in respect of unemployment. —B. O. W.

CABINET ECONOMY COUNCIL.

Mr. Hilton Young urged the formation of a Cabinet Economy Council to secure departmental economies.

Mr. McNeill replying declared that question had been made for China.

Mr. Moneill replying declared that question of China was not a budget point. He stated that the debate hitherto had not revealed criticism of Mr. Churchill's proposals. On the contrary it had produced a chorus of congratulations.—Reuter.

INNES TO SUCCEED MARRIS?

COMMERCE MEMBER TO BE GOVERNOR OF U. P.

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

According to the "Leader's" Lucknow correspondent Sir Charles Innes, the late Commerce Member, Government of India, is likely to be selected as the next Governor of the United Provinces in succession to Sir William Marris whose term of office will soon expire. But the names of Sir Atul Chander Chatterji, the High Commissioner, and Sir Samuel O'Donnel, the Finance Member, are also mentioned in some circles as likely successors.—A. P.

CHANCELLOR'S GHASTLY FAILURE

RT. HON P. SNOWDEN'S SEVERE STRICTURES

LONDON, April 12.

In the House of Commons, opening the Budget debate, the Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden recalled he had described Mr. Churchill's first budget as a rich man's budget and the second as a profligate and bankrupt budget. He would describe the third as a combination of both, coupled with jugglery and deceit. No Chancellor had ever been such a ghastly failure. No provision had been made for the inevitable supplementary estimates.—Reuter.

A Munshiganj telegram of 12th April says:—During the storm on Sunday, a ferry boat carrying forty passengers from Muradnagar to Narayanganj Sank near Munshiganj Station Ghat. All passengers were s[illegible]

WANTED TRUE DEMOCRATI. GOVT.

BTRIISH AND INDIAN WORKERS' DEMAND

WORKERS' LEAGUE FORMED IN LONDON.

CALCUTTA, April 13.

A message to "Forward" from Londonstates at a mass meeting of British and Indian workers, held in London, Mr. J.Howell presiding, resolutions were passed calling upon the Imperial Government for the immediate establishment of a true democratic Government responsible to the people of India, based on the rights of the workers of India with the adoption of a measure to enforce it, immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners who have not been given open trial in a court of law and the formation of a League of Workers known as the British and Indian Workers' League, for which a provisional committee was adopted.—Free Press.

DEATH SENTENCES TO COMMUNISTS

ENQUIRY INTO THE CASE URGED

LONDON, April 12.

Boston.—The "Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee" has written to Governor Fuller asking for the appointment of a Commission of five impartial citizens thoroughly to investigate the case of Sacco and Vanzetti whom the Massachusetts Superior Court had sentenced to death. It is alleged that case of the prisoners had unjustly been prejudiced by the fact that they were known to be Communists. The Committee declared that there were matters in the case which had never come to light, and asked for an investigation with a view to liberating the prisoners in the interests of justice.—Reuter.

LIBERATION OF SACCO

BRITISH M. P. APPEAL.

LONDON, April 13.

Boston.—Thirty-six members of the British House of Commons including Commander Kenworthy and Mr. Saklatvalla are reported to have cabled to Mr. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, demanding the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti The cable emphatically protests against the rejection or request for a new trial and expresses horror at the "violation of justice" committed in the case and demands the withdrawal of death sentence and the immediate release of the prisoners.—Reuter's Special Service.

VICTIMS OF TORNADO HAVOC

LONDON, April 17.

San Antonio.—It is reported that 126 persons have been killed in Tornado at Rocksprings in Texas.—Reuter.

EX-COMMUNIST COMMISSAR ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED ORGANISING OF SECRET PARTY.

LONDON, April 12.

Budapest.—The trial has opened before the extraordinary court of Zoltan Szanto, ex-Communist Commissar, who had fled abroad after the collapse of the Dictatorship of Bela Kun in 1919, subsequently returned and lived under an assumed name, and Stefan Vagi, leader of the Socialist Extreme Left and nineteen others. The public Prosecutor declared that the Third International was aiming at the overthrow of western civilisation by force of arms. He alleged that the accused at the instigation of Moscow had undertaken to organise a secret Communist party in Hungary on the well-known cell system.—Reuter's Special.

"OUTSIDE ITS COMPETENCE."

EXTRAORDINARY COURT'S DECISION

LONDON, April 13.

Budapest.—After examining Szanto and other accused persons, the Extraordinary Court has decided that the case was outside its competence. The trial was therefore referred back to ordinary courts.

LORD LYTTON'S PARTING KICK

GOVERNOR'S BAND DEMAND CERTIFIED

CALCUTTA, April 13.

"The Statesman" understands that before leaving for "Home," Lord Lytton certified the demand of Rs. 70,000 on account of the Governor's band, which was refused by the Council on March 11.—Free Press.

ADULT FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

GOVT. DECIDE TO GIVE WITHOUT RESERVATION

LONDON, April 12.

Reuter's lobby correspondent understands that Mr. Baldwin will announce in the House of Commons, to-morrow, that Government has decided to give adult franchise for women without any reservation whatsoever.—Reuter.

RUGBY, Apr. 12.

A proposal has been made in the House of Commons for universal voting by women of 21 years of age. The idea of universal suffrage for women of 21 has come to the front, as a result of the efforts of a section of the Conservative Party, but it is being vigorously opposed by other sections of the Conservatives. It is emphasised in some quarters that if the proposal were carried into effect, a large majority of constituencies would have more women voters than men.

It is considered likely that the Government, before coming to a decision, will set up a Conference representative of all parties, to consider the matter. The Premier will announce the nature of the Government's action before Parliament adjourns for Easter.—B. O. W.

CAIRO-KARACHI AIR LINER

KING FAISAL PERFORMS NAMING CEREMONY

BAGHDAD April 13.

Air Liner "City of Baghdad" to be used on Cairo-Karachi route was formally named by King Faisal to-day in the presence of large gathering of Iraq notables, hundred of whom were given demonstration flights. The High Commissioner for Iraq in speech said that the conquest of the air gave back to Iraq her ancient geographical primacy as the central region of earth.—Reuter.

BILL COLLECTOR JAILED

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST PROVED

On a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 599-12 Pherozeshah Cowasji Khan the Bill Collector if the "Kaiser-e Hind" an Anglo-Gujarati Parsee weekly, was convicted by Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday morning and was sentenced to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 250 or in default, to suffer a further sentence for two months more.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala who conducted the prosecution stated that the accused was a bill collector in the "Kaiser-i-Hind" for the last two years. In the course of his duties the accused had collected Rs. 599|12 by way of subscriptions, and had misappropriated the amount.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. He requested the Magistrate to consider the fact that he was paid only Rs. 50 per month from which amount it was impossible for him to maintain his family.

The Magistrate however sentenced the accused as above.

SIR JAMES WALKER DEAD

LONDON, April 12.

Vivey.—Sir James Walker died peacefully during night.—Reuter.

POSTAL EMPLOYEE JAILED.

FOR ABSTRACTING MONEY FROM REGISTERED ENVELOP

CAWNPORE, April 13.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Sayyid Izaz Ali, City Magistrate, in a postal case in which the accused, Keshopersad, was found guilty of abstracting money from a postal registration envelop, and was sentenced to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250, in default, to undergo three months' further rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if realised, shall be paid to the addressee as compensation.

In the course of the hearing, the Postmaster of Agra demonstrated how a postal registration envelope can be opened without disturbing the seals, and opened an envelope without even moistening it. The learned Magistrate, in his judgment remarked that the case brought out prominently the deffective manufacture of the small registration envelop sold at present, and directed that a copy of the judgment and these remarks shall be forwarded to the Postmaster-General, United Provinces, for information.—A. P.

ROUT OF LIBERAL FORCES

LONDON, April 13.

Washington.—Rear Admiral Latimer reports the complete rout of Nicaraguan Liberal forces in Cerrocaballo region. The Liberals were surrounded by Government troops but they broke through and fled abandoning most of their artillery.—Reuter.

DISTINCTION IN EDUCATION.

SEPARATE INSTITUTION FOR ARISTOCRACY.

RAJARAM COLLEGE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION SPEECHES

In requesting, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to distribute prizes to students at the Rajaram College on Wednesday His Highness, the Maharajah of Kolhapur began by referring to the progress, the State has achieved in Education. He said:

"The number of schools in 1922 was 482 and to-day it is 624. The number of boys in Primary schools has risen from 26,000 to 31,000 that in Secondary schools has risen from 2,551 to 3015; and in the College it has risen from 265 to 325. During the same period, the number of girls in schools has risen from 2,156 to 2,849. The total expenditure on all branches of education in 1922 was Rs. 2,68,552. This year it is estimated at Rs. 4,03494. In this connection it may be remembered that the house-tax which was levied as an Educational Cess has been altogether abolished this year. The State has lost about Rs. 1,25,000 a year by this measure. The local fund cess in most districts of your Presidency is now two annas. I have sanctioned that Cess at one anna and a half since June last, but even after deducting the increase from this from the loss on account of the abolition of the house-tax, the net loss suffered by the State comes to over Rs. 53,000."

RAJARAM COLLEGE.

Coming to the College itself, His Highness said: "I have been doing my utmost to improve this institution. The College building has the disadvantage of being situated in the heart of the City. I cannot, of course, promise to remove it to another more suitable locality within a short time, though I may say that I shall do so as soon as funds permit. In the meanwhile, I am adding one full story of the present buildings at a cost of about 70,000 rupees, out of which Rs. 20,000 were spent this year and Rs. 20,000 more have been sanctioned for expenditure very shortly. I had also to sanction Rs. 25,000 for Science Laboratory and an annual expenditure of Rs. 12,000 for the necessary staff for the purpose of introducing the Science-degree Course in my College. All this expenditure is in addition to the amount I just mentioned as forming my Educational budget."

A SARDARS' SCHOOL.

'There is just one word, Your Excellency, before I conclude. In old days, a Sirdars' class was always attached to this College. But that institution has died down. I strongly think that it deserved to grow into a separate thriving residential school for the aristocracy and the Inamdars of my State as well as of the beginning States and Districts. These Inamdars and Jaghagirdas are an important class and its young men must be properly educated before they could usefully occupy their high position in society. The condition of the younger sons of the Inamdars is particularly unhappy. Bred up like their senior brothers who succeed to the Inam or the Jaghagir, they become useless for other pursuits of life and cannot themselves become Inamdars or Saranjamdars. I am thinking of providing for a suitable school for the boys belonging to this class. I hope the Jahagirdars and Inamdars of my State will heartily co-operate with me in this attempt for their own welfare; and if they do so, I have every hope that my idea will soon take a concrete shape."

In distibuting the prizes to the students of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson said:

The young men of to-day are the citizens of tomorrow, and the future of Kolhapur State can be laid on no surer foundations than that of a proper system of education for its young men and boys, and, I would add, its girls too. It is not necessary for me to remind the students of Kolhapur of the valour of their ancestors, whose patriotism and self-sacrifice founded the State nearly two hundred years ago. It should be, and I am sure it is, the ambition of all students of the Rajaram College to show what Kolhapur can do, and to prove to the world that it is capable of reaching the sme eminence in the arts of peace and good government as it once did in the arts of war. Your weapons are different now: you have exchanged the sword for the pen, but you can still by your own exertions raise yourselves to posts of responsibility and honour, and so add a brighter lustre to the fame of Kolhapur.

CARRY THE TORCH OF LEARNING.

In the development of Education in the West of India, Kolhapur is destined to take a worthy part, and I trust that all parents will support His Highness in the steps that are being taken to bring education within the reach of their sons, and that all the students will show their gratitude for the efforts that are being made in treir interest, by taking the fullest advantage of the facilities acorded to them, and afterwards carrying the torch of learning to every corner of the State to which they must be proud to belong.

I have now to congratulate very sincerely the winners of the prizes which I am so glad to have had the opportunity of distributing to-day. I can only wish for all you students the best of good fortune while you are here, and when you leave here to play your part in the great battle of life.

LIMITATION OF EFFECTIVES.

RESERVED FOR SECOND READING.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE'S RESOLVE.

LONDON, April 12.

Geneva.—The Preparatory Disarmament Committee has disposed of the remaining points of divergence between the British and French on the naval armaments drafts. The question of limiting effectives has been reserved for the second reading in the hope of an acceptable formula being found. Lord Robert Cecil agreed to the limitation of total effectives on the condition that all contracting parties also agreed. He reiterated the reservation that Britain would only be able to make concessions on her own behalf and not as regards naval effectives of the Dominions.

Mr. Gibson (United States) declared that limitation of the number of ships would lead to a limitation of effectives.

Count Sato (Japan) was unable to assent to the limitation of effectives, though he might be able to reconsider the matter at the second reading. He opposed dividing the fleet into "Home" and "Colonies"; and in this respect agreed with Britain, America and Italy, whereupon M. Boncour (France) abandoned the distinction of "Home" and "Colonial" fleets.

M. Bronckere (Belgium) said it was now possible to submit a single text to the conference affirming the principle of limitation of all effectives capable of fighting on land.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA HINDU MAHASABHA

FORTHCOMING SESSIONS AT PATNA

PATNA, April 13.

Arrangements in connection with the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, session, which commences at Patna on the 16th are almost completed. The conference pandal has been erected, and adequate arrangements have been made for water supply and electric lighting. Dr. Moonje, President-Elect, is expected to arrive on the 15th Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Chairman of the Reception Committee, arrives today. A number of other Hindu Conferences will also be held along with the Hindu Mahasabha.—A. P.

DEPUTATION TO COMMERCE MEMBER

PAPER IMPORTERS' COMPLAINT

CALCUTTA, April 13.

Mr. S. Schele of the Swedish Match Manufacturing Company was examined before the Tariff Board yesterday, in camera.

The Hon. Sir George Rainey received a deputation of paper importers to-day to discuss the situation arising out of the Customs ruling No. 1 of 1927, regarding the definition of News Print liable to a protective duty in the Tariff schedule. Sir George heard the members of the Deputation and undertook to examine the question as to what steps should be taken to clear up the position and remove the difficulties complained about.—A. P.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF LIQUOR

SUB-INSPECTOR CONVICTED

YEOTMAL, April 13.

The District and Sessions Judge delivered judgment in the case in which warehouse Sub-Inspector Gaikwad and two others were charged with breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of liquor from the warehouse. All the three accused were convicted under Section 409. Gaikwad has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 18 months and a fine of Rs. 500, while the other two have been sentenced to six months hard labour and fine of Rs. 100 each.—A. P.

RELEASE OF BENGAL DETENUS

NAGPUR CITIZENS' RESOLVE

NAGPUR, April 13.

At a huge public meting over which Mr. Tijaray presided, the formation of a Bengal Detenu Release Committee was considered. The object of the Committee, among other things, will be to resort to peaceful, constitutional and legitimate individual civil disobedience of laws such as the Arms Act and the Explosive Substances Act, as a protest against the detention of the Bengal detenus and as a last resort. The Committee will not countenance violence in any form and will not authorize any member to make use of arms or explosive substances in any manner likely to cause injury or harm to any individual.

The Committee will press upon the All-India Congress Committee the immediate necessity of the Congress taking up this programme and collecting funds to carry out the objects by organizing demonstrations.—A. P.

"LEARN TO DISTRUST BUREAUCRACY."

NATIONAL WEEK CONCLUDES.

PLEA FOR RALLY TO THE CONGRESS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the eighth and the last meeting of the National Week was held at the Congress House on Wednesday evening Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding.

RALLY ROUND THE CONGRESS FLAG.

Opening the proceedings, Mr. Horniman hoped that the Jallianwalla Bag would be commemorated for ever, even after the Indian people had won their freedom. The week, he proceeded, brought to their minds the enormous sacrifices that Indians had made in the name of their country. The President regretted that there had been a weakening in the national movement, whoever might be responsible for it. It was not because the hearts of the people had changed, but it was because the leaders of the national movement did not seem to bear in mind the humiliation that the nation had to suffer at Jallianwalla Bag. It was the Jallianwalla Bag that inaugurated the non-co-operation movement and put Mahatma Gandhi at the helm of nation's affairs. Nothing frightened Government so much as the N.C.O. movement. Government in their frenzy put into practice all ruthless, merciless and brutal measures that had been taken resort to during the last hundred years. Mr. Horniman was sorry to see the N.C.O. movement was lanquishing day by day. The incident of Jallianwalla Bag ought to convince Indians that no compromise of any kind was possible with the British Government. Mr. Horniman exhorted the audience to rally round the flag of the Congress. That flag, he concluded still stood for uncompromising policy of non-co-operation.

DEEP-ROOTED DISTRUST.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta believed that every yard of khaddar sold was a bullet thrown at the head of the alien bureaucracy. It was a blow directed against the foreign domination. The speaker observed that the Jallianwalla Bag episode was the limit of India's humiliation and degradation. He was sorry to note that the enthusiasm that they formerly felt for N.C.O. movement, was unfortunately on the wane. The speaker hoped that the apparent calm and lethargy were perhaps the precursors of a still greater national movement that would bring about the final overthrow of the arrogant bureaucracy. The country was so big, the vested interests were so powerful and the communal dissensions were so rampant that it was very difficult to sustain a continued interest for any national movement. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta argued that the basis of any national movement ought to be a deep-rooted distrust for the alien bureaucracy. Those people who had still some faith in the Government, were, indeed, hoping against hope. The speaker then indulged in bitter sallies against the Ministers of the Bombay Government. He was sorry that the Ministers had sold themselves to the favours of the Government. The speaker was certain that under the humbug of what was known as the Indian Reforms Act, no Minister, however public-spirited he might be, could succeed. It was impossible for even Mahatma Gandhi to succeed as a Minister. Mr. Mehta then referred to the Currency Bill and condemned it ruthlessly. He would assure the public that Sir Basil Blackett was the worst enemy of India.

Mr. Jogalekar, in a vehement speech, pleaded for the economic salvation of India's teeming millions.

HAVE FAITH IN YOURSELVES.

Veer Vaman Rao Joshi who followed, made the most forceful and touching speech of the evening. The massacre of Jallianwalla Bag, he went on to say, was the last drop that filled the cup of India's humiliation. The day on which that massacre took place was also the first day of the struggle of India's national emancipation. To him and men of his type, Jallianwalla Bag had only one lesson to teach. That lesson was both positive and negative. On the positive side it taught him to stand on his own legs and be self-reliant, and then on the negative side it taught him not to be a parasite and be led away by the arrogant bureaucracy. N.C.O. was a national movement intended more for self-purification than for any other purpose. He emphasized the fact that Charka and Khaddar were the emblems of India's awakened consciousness.

After Mr. Nimbkar and severl other speakers had adressed the meeting, Maulana Shaukat Ali made a fervent appeal to the gathering to buy khaddar and show their practical sympathy for the movement of national emancipation. A vote of thanks to the Chair brought the proceeding to a close.

"HOUSE OF UNREST."

AN EXCELLENT PERFORMANCE.

The Forbes Russell Company did not belie the good impression they created at their first appearance on the Bombay stage, and it was a great treat to be present at the Excelsior Theatre when they staged that successful mystery play "The House of Unrest". It was a mystery in the true sense of the word and so it remained up to the very end; a puzzle of the "Grost Train" variety but several sizes larger. So successfully was the plot woven with its eerie incidents and moments of doubt that interest was maintained as it never has been, and the audience were held in a usupense of horror and expectation up to the final curtain.

The plot is entirely laid in a lonely isle in the Atlantic, five miles off the coats of Scotland, whither flees Alec Hearne, the better to guard a wonderful uncut diamond from the attempts of a mysterious criminal who styles himself No. 1. Accompanying him are Diana Hearne, his half-sister, David Thorpe his secretary, and Hump Dennis, his old friend and comrade. At the invitation of David Thorpe, a clever criminologist, by name, Sheridan Cleaver, makes his appearance, and is in due time informed of the state of affairs. There are unprecedented happenings and from time to time th eunknown terror sends his direful messages by means of type-written notes, which drive the company into such a condition of mistrust that each begins to suspect th other. In the midst of this, matters reach a terrifying degree of seriousness by the murder of Agnes the maid-servant. The atmosphere of tension is refreshenningly moderated by the extraordinary David who takes the opportunity of proposing in his peculiar way to the heroine of the piece. Matters develop as the plot unravels itself and after three intriguing acts the play culminates in disclosures as startling as they are unexpected. It is one of the best plays we are likely to witness and its manner of production is such as to restore the somewhat waning confidence of theatre-goers that Bombay is capable of providing acting which can evoke enthusiasm. It was a very satisfied audience that rose at the final curtain and if applause is any criterion of appreciation, this talented little company should feel amply repaid for their fine effort.

Owing to the peculiar nature of the piece it is difficult to choose any particular artist for special praise. It was essential that each part be as important as the other and this brought all the actors before the spectators at equal advantage. It had been a splendid show and if any harboured any hesitation as to paying the company a visit, the performance last night should be sufficient to dispel their doubts, and if the audience is as good as it was, then the management should not have much to grumble about. "The House of Unrest" will be repeated to-day, while to-morrow, being Good Friday, there will be no performance. On Saturday night and Sunday evening will be offered that much discussed play "Fallen Angels."

SECRETARY OF ARYA SAMAJ ACQUITTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 13.

On the 23rd March during the anniversary of the local Ary Samaj, 21 persons, including Jiyalal, Secretary, Ary Samaj and Dewan Chand, a patriotic Hindu gentleman, while returning from their duty of sending female visitors to their homes were arrested on charge of inflicting grievous injuries upon two Mohamedans. After prolonged hearing the Additional District Magistrate sentenced 18 persons to various terms of imprisonment. Ranging from one to twelve months. An appeal was filed in the Court of the Additional Session Judge, Sahibzada Abdul Wahidkhan who wellknwon for independence impartiality and Justice. Thakurdas M. L. A. Advocate Hissar, argued on behalf of the accused very ably. Judgment was pronounced yesterday acquitting all the accused, which was received with great satisfaction by the Ajmer public. Raisahib Mithanlalji Bhargava, Advocate, is also to be congratulated as he took great pains in conducting this case from the beginning to end.

The Hon. The Maharaja of Dumraon, member of the Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa, has been appointed Vice-President of the Executive Council.

Sir Muhammad Habibullah arrived at Calcutta in the morning of 12th April.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin left Srinagar on 13th morning for Rawalpindi.

KASHMERE AND RUSSIA

COTRIBUTED.

The Viceroy finished the tour enjoying the hospitality of Kashmere. It is such a beautiful hilly country and so much renowned for its seenery and salubrious climate that no Viceroy can think that his five-years' stay in India is ever complete, unless he spent some of his time in Kashmere. Lord Irwin appears to have taken rather an early opportunity to do so and it seems not without reason. There is reason to believe that the Viceroy does not go to Srinagar merely for enjoying the hospitality of the Maharaja of Kashmere. It is quite probable that he goes there on a political mission. The North-West frontier of India is no longer considered as a safe impenetrable embankment against foreign attacks owing to the development of the air arm in modern warfare and on account of the moves and machinations of Russia beyond the Hindu-Kush mountains, it has become imperative that the North-Western boundaries of Kashmere should be adequately protected. Bokhara and Samarkand are not very far off from the borders of Kashmere, where the Russians have established an important aero-drome. Some time back a question was asked in the House of Commons, whether the Imperial Government's attention was drawn to this important move of the Soviet, but the Government refused to supply information. That does not, however, mean that the Imperial Government is not aware and alive to the friendly relations subsisting between the Soviet on the one hand, and His Majesty the King of Afghanistan and other small Frontier Republics, modelled after the Socialist Soviet Republic of Russia.

Due cognisance of this Russian move is now taken. The recent sojourn of Sir Samuel Hoare in India, and the Viceregal tour in Kashmere, soon after the Assembly Session was over, indicate that the Punjab and Kashmere borders have attracted the prominent attention of statesmen. The aero-drome of Tashkent is the principal attraction. Muslims beyond the frontiers are more closely related with Muslims of the Punjab and Kashmere than with the Arabs and Persians all the Universities of Bokhara and Tashkent have always exercised a tremendous influence over the Muslims of that region. Now, the Bolshevik culture is being imbibed there and Bolshevik opinions propagated by those very agencies among them. The spread of Bolshevik doctrines and the military-serial preparedness of Tashkent are naturally interpreted as at least a distant menace to the authority and prestige of the British by the Britishers. We should not be surprised, therefore, after duly taking note of this situation, if the State of Kashmere is drawn into a scheme of increasing its military expenditure and developing an aerial fleet, of course, under the auspices of trained military and aerial British experts. We may very soon hear of a scheme of military railways in Kashmere. But how will Kashmere manage to find the revenues for all such plans? Evidently, by tightening its feudal hold on the Hindu and Muslim subjects of the State and maintaining its princely autocracy over them, through the acquiescence and possibly even the active support of the Imperial Government.

P.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Jackson arrived at Darjeeling on 12th April and were given a public reception. Addresses of welcome from the Municipality, the District Board and the Hillmen's Association were presented to the Governor, who made a joint reply.

MAHOMED ALI TO RETIRE FROM PUBLIC LIFE?

LETTER TO HIS BROTHER

Maulana Shaukat Ali publishes in the daily "Khilafat" a letter from Maulana Mahomed Ali in which the latter refers to his growing poverty. He writes:—

"I am distracted by poverty. I regret your condition is worse than mine Every month I lose Rs. 1,500 (on the "Hamdard") and see no way either of reducing or meeting the loss. God is testing our Islamic zeal.

I shall re-start the "Comrade" and either reduce the loss on the two papers or retire from public life. I shall teach two or three boys and earn Rs. 50 a month. My wife and daughters will earn about Rs. 70 to 80 by sewing. I shall teach them also and, retiring to a corner in a mosque, read the Holy Koran and "Hadees". I shall express my views to any one who wishes to know them. Now it is impossible that remaining a Non-Co-operator (which I can cease to be only by abandoning Islam) I can pay off my losses. I shall make one last attempt this month and, perhaps, come and see you also for a couple of days."

BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATE.

PROBLEM OF FUTURE RELATIONS.

VICEROY ON ITS SOLUTION.

VICEROY'S CAMP, Srinagar, April 13.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's banquet speech at Srinagar on April 12th:—

The fame of Kashmer's beauty was carried to Europe in the early days by travellers who had lived with the court of the great Moghul Emperors and who had caught something of the fervour which led the Emperor Jahangir often to say that he would rather lose all his Empire than Kashmir. When a Viceroy last visited Kashmir the late Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh was on the gadi. The interesting note on Jammu and Kashmir which Your Highness recently presented to me, gave me an insight into the many works of public utility and advancement which his late Highness earrier out. By his death Government lost a loyal friend and staunch supporter and Kashmir a ruler whose first thoughts were always for his people.

STATE GRANARIES.

The State granaries to which I paid an interesting visit with Your Highness some days ago and in regard to which in their early days you were responsible for framing the main lines of action are one of the many monuments to your uncles' rule. I was greatly pleased to have the opportunity of witnessing in operation a reform which in the exceptional circumstances of Srinagar must have meant much in the way of economic stability and security both to consumers and producers. I am sure that both the residents of Srinagar and cultivators will not soon forget the debt they owe to those who originated the idea.

CONSTITUTIONAL REORGANISATION.

I trust that the constitutional reorganisation of which Your Highness has just spoken will assist you in your work by facilitating the despatch of public business. It is indeed no small achievement that within less than a year of your accession to the gadi Your Highness should have brought into being the regulations to which you have just referred designed to free his agriculturist from indebtedness. It would surely be unnatural that in a country where nature has bestowed ser benefits so lavishly that the peasant classes should live in a state of debt and penury. "Borrowing," it has been said "dulls the edge of husbandry" and that Your Highness has shown the agriculturists that you are ready and anxious to help them.

ABOLITION OF FORCED LABOUR.

Another measure which thanks largely to Your Highnesses own efforts is likely greatly to benefit your subjects is the abolition of the system of forced labour for private and State purposes and the framing of rules by which labourers receive fair wages for their work. I feel sure that any extra cost which may now fall upon the State as a result of this enlightened action is money well spent for the relief of hardship and the promotion of the contentment of your people.

REARRANGEMENT OF ARMY.

The rearrangement of the whole army administration and command, the raising of three quadrons of cavalry, the perfecting of the training and equipment of your artillery and infantry units, these are achievements of which Your Highness has every reason to be proud. I have no doubt that, should occasion arise, the remodelled army of Kashmir will excell even the Kashmir troops which gained high distinction in many fields during the Great War, and which received many tributes of praise from Generals who had the good fortune to command them.

INDIAN STATE AND BRITISH INDIA.

Your Highness has touched on the question of the future relations between the Indian States and British India. You are right in thinking that I always welcome the opportunity to visit Indian States not only for the pleasure it gives me, but for the insight I can obtain through personal exchange of thought, into this unique and profoundly absorbing problem. I need not repeat what I have recently said on this subject. It is not yet time to come to any decision, but it is time to start thinking, and thinking seriously as to what steps it may be sensible to take towards the discovery of the right solution. You will believe me when I say that it is constantly in my thoughts, and I should ask Your Highness and your brother princes to have it no less constantly in yours. There is much clearing of the ground to be done before we can begin to build, and I can assure you that I shall always welcome frank discussion, and I shall be anxious to consider carefully any constructive suggestion you may have to make.

The invitation you have extended to us to renew our visit to your State is a temptation which we shall find very hard to resist, and Your Highnesses may be sure that we shall remember it with gratitude and live in hopes that circumstances may allow us to accept it.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to rise and drink the health of our host, His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. —A.P.

A SWARAJIST VICTORY.

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

In Mainpuri bye-election for the U. P. Legislative Council, Thakur Gulam Singh (Swarajist) has defeated Raja Sheomangal Singh, local magnate, by a majority of nearly 3,000 votes.—A.P.

THE POWER OF THE ORATOR

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON DEMOCRATIC ART.

In his Roscow lecture to the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society Lord Birkenhead dealt with the subject of public speech as a tremendous power in the maintenance and progress of civilisation.

In the first place, to jutify the importance of speech, he would remind them that a very weighty and thoughful Roman historian, Tacitus, pointed out that in a democracy no art was more important than that of public speech, and he added that under an autocrat that particular accomplishment had, and deserved, less value. He was of coure, perfectly right said Lord Birkenhead, according to the excellent report in the "Liverpool Post."

"If I were a very accomplished speaker,' said his lordship, 'equipped with the necessary language, and was desirous of carrying such wares as I possess to that market where I should meet with the highest price. I should not carry them to the country where that very remarkable man Signor Mussolini has established an ascendancy so great. In fact, my own view is that orstory at this moment, and in that country, would be almost the least valuable commodity which one could carry to market."

WHERE DEMOCRACY IS ENTHRONED.

He did not know what particular value tion would be placed on the possession of the power of persuasive speech in the Union of Soviet Republics, but undoubtedly those who developed there an eloquent argument in opposition to the Government, would have a short career. It was, of course, in countries, where democracy was enthroned on either a lasting or a fugitive throne that the power of speech brought a great reward.

It might be asked if here was some elements in the study of law which in itself afforded a guarantee of proficiency in the power of speech, more generaouly construed and stated in wider terms? The answer might be expressed somewhat as follows: A lawyer who devoted himself to politics addressed his task with some advantages which were, however, discounted by certain disadvantages. In the first place he possessed coolness, presence of mind, the power of marshalling facts, and a logical equipement which was, or ought to be, the result of deep reflection and study.

The disadvantage to an ordinary fawyer was that his mind was apt to ossify. It was a deficiency very often in warmth and humanity, that was the explanation of the undoubted fact that many of the greatest orators at the bar had been almost complete failure in the House of Commons. He instanced the case of Sir Charles Russell who attained an ascendacy as an advocate at the bar, but whose speeches in the House of Commons were ungrammatical and almost contemptible. Sir Edward Clarke, on the other hand, never made a speech without literary merit.

A COMPARISON OF GREAT LAWYERS.

On the whole, Sir Charles Russell surpassed him in the primacy of the Bar, but it was at least certain that in the House of Commons Sir Edward Clarke had the gift on great occasions and in crowded Houses, of swaying that assembly, and of persuading it to his rhetorical purposes in as high and complete a degree as he possessed when he found himself in the law courts face to face with a jury. So if they took in their own history, the case of lawyers, a bewildering succession presented itself, of almost inexplicable contrasts.

Erskine's speeches in the Law Courts disclosed, in their rhetorised expression, a felicity and a force of diction rising in places to the highest atmosphere of true and eloquent sentiment, and not without many of the resources and artifices of poetry, which had been attained by any speaker known by him at the Bar. When he went to the House of Commons, his maiden speech had been waited with anxious attention, and when he rose to speak in opposition to the policy of Pitt he found a crowded House and a Front Bench from which hardly a single member of the Government was absent. When he had spoken for ten minutes, the great Pitt, then Prime Minister, tore up the casual notes which he had begun to make, and said: 'There is nothing in this man.' It was extremely difficult to predicate of any lawyer that he would necessarily become a successful Parliamentary speaker. He had advantages: he had disadvantages.

But it should not be forgotten that the two great types of supreme speaking, who had become legendary, were Cicero and Demosthenes. They were the greatest advocates of their day. Strangely enough, however, it had not been sufficiently noticed that either of those distinguished men was ever able to persuade his countrymen to do what he wanted them to do.

UNREWARDED ELOQUENCE.

They mihgt pass by noting the paradox that Cicero failed in his principal political object, which he attempted to effect by an incomparable series of speeches, expressed in noble language, and delivered in burning eloquence, and notice also that the great aim of Demosthenes was so persuade a nation, already unhappily decadent, to make that supreme effort against the invading foreigner, of which she was no longer capable and he died with the bitter knowledge that all the shining gifts he possessed had not enabled him to attain his object.

Both in speech and in writig rhetoric of the highest quality might be developed, but it was not the same art. The best known illustration of that distinction was perhaps to be found in the well-known speeches of Brake in the House of Commons. One could ready them to day with as much admiration as they excited among his contemporaries. Yet the House of Commons invariably made a point of leaving when the orator was seen to be advancing with the evident determination of offering up one of those treasures. That which one could read in the study with sustained admiration was not necessarily that to which when delivered one would listen with equal pleasure.

We lived increasingly in democratic conditions. he enormous growth of the electorate had made more than ever of importance the power of platform speech, or it had until comparatively recently. The reflection occurred to him that the more vast the electorate—rather paradoxically—the more the power of a speaker to influence it was diminished.

Formerly when a Minister of national reputation made a speech to which he given deep thought it was known three weeks beforehand that he intended to make it and it was known for three weeks that he had delivered it. Let them consider the changed circumstances. He had a strong suspicion that only about 10 per cent. of the existing electorate ever read any political speech at all.

TRADE UNIONS IN THE PRESIDENCY

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

The Director of Information and Labour Intelligence writes:—

In March 1927, the working class cost of living index was 155, the same as in the previous month. The index number for all food articles also remained stationary at 152.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY.

In February 1927 the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay stood at 148 as against 146 in the previous month. As compared with January 1927 there was a fall of one point in the food group but the non-food group advanced by three points. A fall of four points in cereals being partially counterbalanced by a rise of four points in pulses, the index number for food grains registered a decrease of three points. Except in the case of wheat which showed a rise of one point, all other cereals declined in prices, viz., rice by 5 points jowari and bajri by ten points each and barley by four points. Gram fell by two points but turdal rose by ten points.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

During the month of February 1927 the number of industrial disputes was four, of which three occurred in cotton mills, one in Jalgaon and the rest ii Bombay. The number of workpeople involved in these four disputes was 1,177 and the number of working days lost was 775.

TRADE UNIONS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The current issue of the "Labour Gazette" gives a review of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency during the first quarter of the year 1927. It is noted that during the quarter under review there were no outstanding features in connection with the Trade Union movement. The total membership of all known Trade Unions in the Presidency continued to show the same steady increase which has marked the development of the movement or the last year. The membership of Trade Unions rose from 74,875 in December 1926 to 75,602 on first March 1927 or by 0.97 per cent. The increase in the memership as compared with the quarter ending March 1926 was 26.97 per cent.

The total number of Trade Unions in the Presidency was 56 being the same as in the previous quarter. Out of these 56 Unions 22 were in Bombay, 9 in Ahmedabad and 25 in the rest of the Presidency. The number of members in the unions having their offices in Bombay City rose from 47,068 to 49,140 or by 4.4 per cent. The membership of Ahmedabad Unions fell from 18,814 to 17,645 and the number of members in the Unions in the rest of the Presidency fell from 8,993 to 8,817.

The article gives a detailed account of the working of the various Federations of Labour Unions, and of individual Trade Unions in the Presidency and the statistical tables at the end of the Gazette contain statements of the income and expenditure of various Unions in the Presidency

INDIAN FACTORIES DURING 1925.

The current issue of the "Labour Gazette" contains a detailed article on the report issued by the Government of India on the annual statistics of factories for the year 1925.

During the year under review, the number of factories rose from 6,406 to 6,926 or by 8 per cent. This increase was in a large measure due to the fact that 246 cotton ginning factories were registered during the year.

The article contains various statistical tables giving an analysis of the number of factories by provinces, number of factories by groups, the average number of persons employed by provinces, the average numer of persons employed by classes of factories, etc.

It is seen that the average daily number of persons employed in all factories in India, subject to the Indian Factories Act, increased from 1,455,592 in 1924 to 1,494,958 in 1925 or by 2.7 per cent. Of the total number of persons employed 1,426,233 were adults out of whom 1,178,719 were males and 247,514 were females. The total number of children employed was 68,725 out of whom 57,199 were males and 11,526 females. The percentage increase or decrease in the number of each kind of worker in 1925 over 1924 was +2.7 in the case of adult males, +5.2 in the case of adult females,—5.05 in the case of male children and—6.2 in the case of female children.

As regards hours of labour, it is noted that amongst factories employing men in 1925, 27 per cent. worked 48 hours per week, in 12 per cent of the cases the weekly hours were between 48 and 54 and in 61 per cent. of the cases normal working was for more than 54 hours per week. In the Bombay Presidency in the year 1925 the weekly hours for male factory labourers were not above 48 in 13.2 per cent. of the factories, above 48 and below 54 in 8.5 per cent., and above 54 in 78.3 per cent. As compared with 1924 a greater number of factories in India maintained working hours of over 54 per week.

A LADY GRADUATE HONOURED AT GONDAL

PUBLIC ADDRESS TO MISS. JAMNABAI RATHOD

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, April 11.

Gondal has the honour to produce the first lady-graduate of Kathiawar in Shrimati Jamnabai Devisinh Rathod, who passed the last B.A., Examination and who has been appointed as the Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Gondal. So function was organized to give due respect to the enlightened daughter of Gondal by presenting an address in a beautiful silver casket under the presidentship of Mr. C. N. Chinoy, Bar-at-Law. A mass meeting of Gondal citizens was held on 9th April in the spacious quadrangle of the Girasia College which was artistically adorned with flags, bunting, flowers, palm leaves and ever green. The meeting was attended by the leaders of people from important places in the State who specially came down to Gondal to attend the function.

The address was read by Mr. Revashanker Vanechand Parekh

After the formal ceremony of the presentation of the casket, Shrimati Jamnabai rose and gave her reply in her usual lucid manner

Her answer was translated by Mr. Chotalal Kothari.

She was then garlanded and after the distribution of Pan-Gulab to the guests assembled the meeting came to a close after deafening bursts of cheers.

A DINNER PARTY.

The 10th April witnessed another function. A dinner party was organised on a large scale in which nearly a thousand guests were entertained in a most lavish manner. Separate arrangements were made for different castes and communities. There was a choice programme for the entertainment of the guests of the evening. State band played while the dinner was going on. The decorations the lights and the arangements of seats on the ground gaves the place a very charming aspect. After the dinner was over the party dispersed.

Mr. Mirza Haji Hasham Ispahani, President, Shiah Conference.

COPY-RIGHT CASE WITHDRAWN.

AUTHOR NOT TO ISSUE SECOND EDITION.

The case in which Naoroji P. Kanga the grandson of the late Mr. Ervad Kavasji Edulji Kanga the author of the "Zarthoshno Gatha Gujarathi Betma" and "Pak Avasta Rustmanji Golwala" had charged Eruch Rustmanji Golwala uoder the Copyright Act was withdrawn on Wednesday on the accused's undertaking not to publish another edition of his "Zarthoshno Gatha Gujrathi Betma" and Pak Avasta Gujarati Betma" based on the translation of "Khordesh Avasta and Gathe" by the late Ervad Kavasji Edulji Kanga. The accused was allowed by the complainant to sell the unsold copies of both the works above referred to with a slip attached to the title page acknowledging his indebtedness for the translation in his works to the publication by the late Ervad Kanga. The accused was given the liberty to publish any work based on translations by authors other than the late Ervad Kanga. The case was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for the complainant, while Mr Eruchasha Doctor conducted the defence.

The Prince of Wales left for Spain to visit King and Queen of Spain. He will spend a week at Biarritz En-route.—Reuter's Special Service.

A Chittagong telegram of April 12 says:—The Port Commissioners' Launch "Kismat" was caught in yesterday's storm and Sank in Kornafuli River, near Sadar Ghat Jetty. No loss of life is reported.—A.P.

RAILWAYS IN PERSIA, A QUESTIONABLE ENTERPRISE?

(Continued from page 6.)

quisite amount of coal is available. Coal is believed to be abundant, but it has not yet been procurable in tolerable quantities. The mines are inaccessible and it does not pay at present to work them. Thus the relatively insignificant quantity of available exports from Persia on the one hand and the dearth of coal on the other are factors which would make a railway inadvisable. Are we then to rest in antediluvian inaction? By no means. My answer, in brief is: 'make more motor roads.' The advantages of the motor car spring to the eye. Its superiority to the railway appears evident. The motor lorry or passenger car is independent of the time table. In point of comfort railway coach and motor car are equal. In India we find that, for instance, in Kashmir and in many places in Rajputana and South India where the railway has not penetrated, the motor car suffices. In America it is often cheaper and more convenient to travel by car than rail. For short distances the railway has little use. The railway again, obviously for the present, will traverse only the country along the main trade routes of Persia. It is the motor alone which can reach the villages, fruit orchards, mines and fisheries. Both for transport of commodities and for passenger traffic it appears to be obvious that the facilities guaranteed by motor preponderate over those of railway.

A POSSIBLE DANGER.

A railway will not pay itself for at least 20 years in a country like Persia. That at any rate is the view of commercial authorities. Granted that owing the railway there will be procured corresponding expansion of agriculture, whether this amount of increase in produce will be commensurate with the railway capacity to carry off the fruits of the soil to foreign countries is questionable. A broad guage railway is capable of draining the entire food stuffs of Iran, or of rusting for six months in the year save for passenger transport. One has to take into consideration the fact that there may result discontentment consequent on scarcity brought about in wheat producing districts by wholesale export. Foreign money may buy up not merely the surplus but the entirety of the grain of Seistan and surrounding tracts. The transaction will enrich a few wealthy persons but the populace will certainly not be benefited. The example of Mesopotamia is before us. The country certainly is vastly developed since the advent of rail. But if you ask the peasant living near even Bhghdad, he will sigh for the days when there was no railway and living was so cheap. A remedy will be found in prohibiting all export of grain and food stuffs as is the case in same of the independent Indian States. But then it will destroy the chief raison d'etre of the iron horse in Persia. Finally it will be seen that I have not taken into consideration the strategic value of railways: whether they will be a boon or otherwise when Persia may be compelled to enter into defensive hostilities with one of her neighbours. Should a fourth of the sums allocated to rail building be devoted to road making, construction of bridges and dak bungalows and motor car traffic be given due impetus, Persia could attain nearly all the aims to be attained by rail and in an assuredly much briefer space of time. Some people see a bright augury in Persia's railway project for Parsis, Arbab Kaikhushro Shahrukh whose collaboration has been invited might indent on Indian Parsis for a few dozen employees, guards, drivers, station masters. That may partially relieve Parsi unemployment and help on Persia. But by the time the railway is completed the Persian youth will be ready to come into his own. And "Persia for the Persians" is and will be a legitimate economic rule. It might be a different thing for those Parsis who will have settled in Persia in the meanwhile.

CONCRETE SEATS FOR RAILWAY PASSENGERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities are erecting concrete benches on almost all suburban station platforms probably for the use of railway passengers; but it is feared no sensible passenger will ever make a use of it during day time even though waiting long for his train as these newly constructed benches are fully exposed to the sun from morning till night due to there being no shelter on them and hence get horribly hot.

I think they are most suitable for "Sun Baths" during the day and "Sleeping Berths" for station staff on summer nights.

Will any one in the "know" throw some light on these 'engineering feats"?—Yours etc.

S. S. S.

Kalyan, April 11.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

(Continued from page 6.)

thods and getting some work done by them. But this should be frankly recognised, for what it is, an apprenticeship, a mere training in research and not so much actual research work by the students themselves. This sort of research should have some place in the M.A. examination and should be taken in place at the most of say one third of the total number of papers. The other two-thirds should consist only of papers. In the M.A. stage, no doubt, considerable specialization may be allowed and a correspondingly higher standard expected.

HAPHAZARD CHANGES.

I have written the above articles and sketched my views on the course of studies in some detail chiefly because of the following reasons. Not even the latest Committee on Bombay University Reform which though it sketches a curriculum has either set down its reasons for the changes or considered the basis of such changes. The Senate or the Boards of Studies when discussing any question discuss it only 'ad hoc', do not try to connect it with what goes after and before and there is, therefore, a chronic state of disorder. The Senate in some cases actually seems to shirk the job. When the Vernacular question was considered at the Matric stage, the future question was quietly shelved and even now after a series of curious somersaults the conclusion that has been arrived at is yet half-baked leaving a good deal of undiscussed matter which will have to be faced some time later. This manner of conducting business saps confidence in the Senate, is extremely irritating and leaves college authorities and staffs perennially asking themselves the question, what next? My whole point is that the courses are bad, that they must be thoroughly overhauled and this should be done on some regular consistent plan. To some my proposals may seem mild and inffectual; to others unduly revolutionary. My aim has been to suggest a programme of reform which it will be possible to introduce in the present college system. Of course, I postulate slightly larger staffs, a little less lecturing and a good deal of tutorial work. But these changes are imperatively necessary if our system of university education is not to be discredited to even a great extent than it is at present. My aim will be more than fulfilled if only these articles convince a few interested in education that reform in the courses of studies is urgently necessary and that the reform must be conceived of as a whole.

(Concluded.)

ANOTHER DACOITY IN LARKHANA

HINDU ZAMINDAR'S HOUSE RAIDED

HYDERABAD, (Sindh), Apr. 12.

A dacoity is reported from a village five miles from Larkana, in which ten dacoits armed with lathis and hatchets are stated to have forced entry into a Hindu Zemindar's residence and wounded two of his partners as they refused to hand over the keys of the safe, which the dacoits tried to open. On an alarm being raised, the villagers and cultivators of the Zemindar came to the rescue. Severe fighting followed, but the dacoits escaped, after wounding four more persons. The District Superintendent of Police, with a few constables, has arrived on the scene.—A. P.

LATEST LIST OF CASUALTIES.

HEAVY TOLL OF WOMEN VICTIMS

HARDWAR, April 13.

According to the latest information, 36 persons were killed in the crush at the Kumbha Mela, including 21 women and 15 men, mostly Punjabis.—A.P.

LETTERS PATENT CASE

DISPUTE ABOUT HANUMANJI'S TEMPLE.

ALLAHABAD, April 12.

The dispute over the Baba Baghambari Math at Daraganj, which owns the famous underground shrine of Hanumanji in Allahabad Fort, came up again before Sir Grimwood Mears and Mr. Justice Dalal at the Allahabad High Court in a letters patent appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Ashworth, who upheld the decision of the Subordinate Judge in favour of Baba Shantanand Gir as against Mahant Basdeo Nand Gir. The shrine was extensively endowed by Mughal Emperors and the gadi was generally transferred by every Mahant to his chela during his life-time.—A.P.

SMUGGLED COCAINE FOUND.

ALLAHABAD, April 12.

A raid in search of cocaine was made to-day morning by a large posse of police, headed by Mr. Newman, Superintendent of the C.I.D. Two houses were sealed up, and the search lasted till one-thirty, but no cocaine was found.—A.P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, April 13.

S.S. "Birkenfels," Captain Schwarz from Hamburg.

S.S. "Alavi," Captain Ward from Calcutta.

S.S. "Hatrana" Captain Lane from Rangoon.

S.S. "Capo-de-Monti" Captain Cafiere from Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, April 14.

S.S. "Steel Scientist" Captain Smith for Calcutta.

S.S. "City of Cairo" Captain Dowse for Calcutta.

S.S. "City of London" Captain Parke for Liverpool.

S.S. "Sado Maru" Captain Taramoto for Kobe.

S.S. "Aleppo" Captain Legott for Hull.

S.S. "Margha" Captain Milne for London.

LOADING.

Bombay, April 13.

Steamer "Shunko Maru" for Kobe.

Steamer "Razmak" for Aden.

Steamer "Bankura" for Busreh.

Steamer "Chakla" for Busreh.

Steamer "Capo-de-Monti" for Genoa.

S.S. "Birkenfels":—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer "Birkenfels," arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a feneral cargo.

S.S. "Hatrana":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Hatrana," arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. "Capo-de-Monti":—The M. Italiana steamer "Capo-de-Monti," arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Steel Scientist":—The M. M. Company's steamer "Steel Scientist," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S.S. "City of London":—The K. N. Company's steamer "City of London," will arrive to-day from Karachi and she will same day for Liverpool, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Sado Maru":—The N. Y. K. steamer "Sado Maru," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Aleppo":—The J. F. Company's steamer "Aleppo," will said to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. "City of Cairo":—The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer "City of Cairo," will said to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. "Margha":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Margha," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 13.

S.S. "Asyria," from Liverpool, Agents: Graham Trading and Co.:—251 cases and 345 bales cotton piecegoods; 16 bales cotton twists; 163 bales and 22 cases cotton yarn; 91 cases and 100 bales cottons; 22 cases and 9 bales cotton goods; 15 trusses and 8 bales cotton ropes; 200 drums sodium sulphate; 12 cases cotton and art silk goods; 45 kegs hydro sulphate of soda; 138 drums caustic soda; 40 drums calcuin chloride; 33 drums silicate of soda; 195 cases glycerine; 12 cases tinnened meats; 9 cases hams and bacon; 100 kegs borax crystal; 19 cases widow glass; 100 bags fine salt; 10 cases lung tonic; 50 drums disinfecting fluid; 20 cases cycles 46 cases door bolts; 15 cases bolts and nuts; 26 bales backing paper; 25 bundles y. m. sheets; 2750 boxes tin plates; 24 cases bobbins; 11 cases fruit essences; 21 bales paper; 10 kegs and 3 drums grease; 250 bundles g. p. sheets; 625 g. c. sheets; 21 bundles expanded; 11 cases bacon metal; 170 cases viscose artificial silk yarn; 8 cases screfs; 9 cases pit saws; 25 cases galvanized redging; 25 cases zinc tank; 36 reels galvanized barbed wire; 139 cases biscuits; 10 cts. earthenware jars; 40 kegs glober bolts; 12 drums chloride of zinc; 13 pieces brass rods; 23 cases and 12 bundles bed steads; 185 pieces rubber tyres; 70 packs 64 bundles and 4 cases motor tyre covers; 20 kegs white lead powder; 100 kegs read lead; 30 cases accumulator and parts; 2191 bundles tin plates; 274 cases and 27 bundles common soap; 18 cases tolet soap; 10 cases soap powder; 11 cases metal capsula; 12 cases tobacco; 21 cases cigarettes; 14 packages and 1 case economics; 300 bales American cotton.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 13.

S.S. "Britania" for Liverpool:—30 bales wool raw, P. Rowjee; 2125 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Joseph Travers and Sons; 14 bales wool, N. Vazir and Co.; 100 cwt. deer horns, J. Rahimtoola.

For Marseilles:—5904 cwt. crushed bones, R. S. Mowjee and Co.; 210 cwt. mustard seeds, Tamboli and Co.

For Glahgow:—228 bundles shooks and iron hoops, J. E. Jowiet and Co.

S.S. "Razmak" for Marseilles:—2200 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 55 bales raw cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. "City of Cairo" for New York:—7 cases skins and bones, American Express Co.

S.S. "City of Hongkong" for Liverpool:—1001 cwt. myrabolam, N. Poonja Sait and Co.; 9 baleh wool raw, K. Esmail; 120 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 1 case brass ware, Grindlay and Co.

For Marseilles:—1000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—3000 cwt. linseed, David Sassoon and Co.; 30 bales raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.; 220 bales raw cotton, Chachaty and Thackerhey.

INDORE LETTER

MUSLIM PROTEST MELTON.

BRAHMO SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, April 11.

On the 4th instant a meeting of about 2,000 Mahomedans was held in the city Idgah under the presidentship of Hakim A. Bari Ansari. Dr. Kichlew was also present at this meeting. Resolutions were unanimously passed protesting against the personnel of the Tribunal to try the riot cases; against the exclusion of Mahomedans from posts in the army and other departments of the State; and the alleged high-handedness of the police in dealing with the accused in the riot cases. The resolutions also demanded a commission of enquiry into the grievances of Mahomedan subjects of the Holkar States. Funds have been collected and a committee with Mr. Jamaluddin as secretady was appointed. The office of this Committee is in the school in Chippah Bakhal.

Whilst the Maharatta Brahmins here are showing admirable esprit-de-corps and uniting themselves, I learn with regret that the Marathas and Kshatriya Dhangars and others are fighting among themselves. At present there is a heated dispute about account of monies collected for the erection of a temple near Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya in Krishnapura.

BRAHMO SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

The 44th anniversary celebrations of the Samaj began on the 9th instant at the Mandir. Dr. Chitnis, Bhai Hari Prasadji, and Mr. Subbakrishna Ayyar, Minister, were specially invited for this year's commemoration. The conference of religions takes place on the 15th instant when Prof. Thakur will speak on Hinduism, Mr. Ashik Ali Khan on Mahomedanism and Prof. Scott on Christianity. The ladies' gathering takes place on Thursday. Mrs. Dwarkabai Wamburker will perform "hari-kirtan" and Mrs. Pandit and Mrs. Sumatibai will deliver lectures.

The opening ceremony of the National Baby Week and Health Exhibition took place last Thursday at the hands of Mr. Kealy the A. G. G. in the Town Hall. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen from Indore and the Residency. The State Surgeon, Rai Surju Prasad Bahadur, made a good speech. The A. G. G. in a short speech eulogised the State-Surgeon and his assistants for making the function so interesting and successful. For those who had seen the exhibition last year there was nothing new. It will be better if the organisers of the Exhibition showed more zeal and secure novel exhibits, than resorting to the old shows which fail to appeal to the visitors. I hope next year the organisers of this Baby Week will take steps to borrow and exchange exhibits from other centres so as to make this Exhibition more attractive and interesting.

BASELESS ALLEGATIONS

NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN LAHORE JAILS

LAHORE, Apr. 12.

The Director of the Bureau of Information, in a press note, contradicts the allegation made in an Akali newspaper of Amritsar, that the food supplied to patients in the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, is bad in quality; that patients are underfed, and that European patients are kept in separate wards where they are accorded special treatment, which is not extended to Indians. Enquiries made show, says the Director, that the above allegations are void of all foundations. —A. P.

A Patnakhali message says:—Satyagraha which has reached the 226th day is going on with unflagging zeal. Volunteers are flocking from all parts of the country. The Secretary has renewed his appeal for men and money.—Free Press.

CORRECT ANSWER TO QUESTION BY

The Unfailing Oriental and Modern Astrological and Astronomical Scientific Calculations.

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SAKLATVALA'S VISIT AND AFTER

SAK AS CONGRESS PRESIDENT

(BY M. K. PATEL.)

Mr. Shapurji Saklawala, the embodiment of Free Speech and Free Thought, has come and gone. The question now is —What is going to be the aftermath of his visit to India? His speeches were as thought-provoking as they were eloquent, and impressed one with the number of original suggestions scattered throughout his utterances. Even if all of them could not be acted upon, there was at least one valuable suggestion charged with immense potentialities—I mean his suggestion to organise a Peasant and Labour Movement under the auspices of the Indian National Congress. It is strange that such an idea never occurred to any leader of the Congress up to this day. It does not require any very great stretch of imagination to conceive how irresistible would be the pressure on Government if the demand for Swaraj as put forth by the cultured members of the Congress was backed up by the united voice of the labouring classes and the peasants who form more than 90 p.c. of the Indian population. Even if Mr. Saklatwalla's visit has done no other good to India, he has given a new idea to the country to work up, and pointed out the way to salvation. It would be India's fault if the idea is not put into execution by the leaders of political thought in the country, either through their supineness or internecine jealousy.

PEASANT AND LABOUR MOVEMENT.

The next session of the Congress will be held at Madras about eight months hence and that will be the psychological moment for making the necessary changes both in the creed and the programme of the Congress. But the preparations for the same should begin in right earnest from this moment and the first step to take for the success of the enterprise should be the Hindu-Moslem "rapprochement." The fittest person to undertake the enterprise is the President of the Congress, Mr. Srinivasa Iyenger, who has already declared himself in favour of the peasant movement. His robust optimism will perhaps carry him through this heavy and self-imposed task. Of course, he could do nothing without the enthusiastic cooperation of all other workers. What is urgently needed by India at the present moment is closer cooperation among the Nationalists, free from that mental reservation which is the bane of all patriotic efforts at political emancipation. National programmes of work must not be regarded as sacrosanct. On the contrary, they should be sufficiently elastic to suit the ever-changing expressions of national conciousness. The Gauhati programme stands in need of being revised in the light of our recent Council experiences and in view of the new idea of the Peasant and Labour Movement that Comrade Sak has instilled into the minds of the Nationalists.

SAK AS CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

It has been amply demonstrated that the salvation of the country could not be achieved through the reformed legislatures which have only served to produce a sort of reaction and demoralization in the country. It has been evident even to the most indifferent observer that the fissiparous tendency visible among the political parties in India and the feeble opposition to the Government in the legislatures have only tended to strengthen the position of the bureaucracy and to make it more arrogant. It is a fortunate circumstance that a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee is to be held in this city next month at which the President should represent the necessity of organising the National forces and revising the Gauhati resolutions to meet the situation. The Gauhati programme was as it were the negation of the old Non-co-operation programme inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhiji. The best interests of the country demand that Congressmen under the leadership of their President should lose no time in amending the Gauhati programme, with a view to include in it the organisation of a Peasant and Labour Movement and the best man to advise the Congress on the subject is undoubtedly Mr. Saklatwalla who should be specially invited to preside at the Congress at Madras, all the expenses of his visit to India being guaranteed to be paid out of the Congress funds.

HORRORS OF KUMBHA MELA

TALE OF NUMEROUS DEATHS.

HARDWAR, Apr. 13.

In the tremendous rush of pilgrims at the Kumbha Mela, there have been numerous deaths, especially among women. Up to the present, about 30 dead bodies have been recovered, but it is authoritatively stated here that the total number of deaths exceeds this figure. A large number of persons received injuries, and they are being removed to the hospitals. —A. P.

CONGRESS FACTIONS IN CALCUTTA

MR. S IYENGER TO ARBITRATE

CALCUTTA, April 12.

In response to a request made by Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, the President of the Congress has signified his willingness to make one week's tour in Bengal for settling the Congress dispute, reconciling Hindu Moslem differences and reorganising the Congress Committees. He is expected to leave Madras on the 20th inst.—Free Press.

THE JALLIANWALA MASSACRE.

HUNTER COMMITTEE'S CONDEMNATION.

A BLOW TO BRITISH RULE

We publish below extracts from the Hunter Commission's report regarding the incidents on 13th April, 1919, the day of the Jallianwala massacre:—

Now, because certain people, on the 10th April, had committed certain outrages at Amritsar, to treat the whole population of Amritsar as rebels was unjustifiable; it was still more unjustifiable to fire at the meeting which was not engaged in doing any violence, in order to give them a lesson and to punish them, because they had disobeyed his orders prohibiting meetings. It is clear that there must have been a considerable number of people who were perfectly innocent and who had never in all probability heard of the proclamation. The Punjab Government in their case submitted to us say that large crowds of villagers had collected for the 'Baishaki' fair; and that "there were a considerable number of peasants present at the Jallianwala Bagh meeting on the 13th; but they were there for other than political reasons." And they say in another part, "It is clear that a considerable number of them (villagers) did attend as spectators." It is therefore obvious that the crowd on which General Dyer fired comprised people who did not belong to the city of Amritsar at all, and who, therefore, cannot even vicariously be held responsible for the acts of the hooligans on the 10th April. General Dyer said in his evidence as follows:—

Q:—On the assumption that there was a crowd of something like 5,000 and more, have you any doubt that many of these people must have been unaware of your proclamation?

A:—It was being well issued and news spread very rapidly in places like that under prevailing conditions. At the same time there may have been a good many who had not heard the proclamation.

Q: On the assumption that there was the risk of people being in the crowd who were not aware of the proclamation, did it not occur to you that it was a proper measure to ask the crowd to disperse before you took to actually firing upon them?

A.—No: at the time it did not occur to me. I merely felt that my orders had not been obeyed, that martial law was flouted, and that it was my duty to immediately disperse it by rifle fire.

FIRING UNNECESSARY.

General Dyer also admits that it was quite possible that he could have dispersed them without firing.

Q:—What reason had you to suppose that if you had ordered the assembly to leave the Bagh they would not have done so without the necessity of your firing, continued firing for a length of time?

A:—Yes: I think it quite possible that I could have dispersed them perhaps even without firing.

Q:—Why did you not adopt that course?

A:—I could disperse them for some time, then they would all come back and laugh at me, and I considered I would be making myself a fool.

It is now admitted that among the 379 dead, now officially recognized, 87 were ascertained to be residents of outside villages.

The proportion of the outside people in the meeting must have been appreciable as shown by the fact that it attracted the attention of General Dyer even within the extremely short time—30 seconds—between his arrival and the opening of fire. He says in his report that the crowd appeared to be a mixed one consisting of city people and outsiders.

O'DWYER APPROVES.

It appears that the action of General Dyer was approved by General Beynon and also by Sir Michael O'Dwyer. General Beynon on the 14th April sent the following telegram "Your action correct. Lieut-Governor approves." O'Dwyer in his evidence before us, states that General Beynon spoke to him over the telephone about the Jallianwala Bagh incident and said that he fully approved of it and asked him (Sir Michael O'Dwyer) if he approved of it. Sir Michael O'Dwyer says that he at first said that it was not for him to criticise his (General Dyer's) action or to approve or disapprove of it. But General Beynon added that the situation in Amritsar had been completely restored. He (General Beynon) said that General would like to know that if he (Sir Michael O'Dwyer) approved of his action. The entry in the War Diary of the 16th Division under date the 14th April is to the following effect: "At a conference at Government House, General Dyer's report on his action at Amritsar was considered and action taken was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor."

Sir Michael O'Dwyer told us that before General Beynon's telephonic message came on the 14th April, that morning he had got an account of the incident from the Deputy Commissioner which contained the information that General Dyer had fired without warning and gone on firing for about 5 to 10 minutes and dispersed the crowd inflicting 200 casualties, by which Sir Michael says he understood dead casualties. It was with this information before him that Sir Michael O'Dwyer expressed his approval of General Dyer's action later in the day.

DYER AND O'DWYER HOLD IDENTICAL VIEWS.

We must say we are not surprised that Sir Michael O'Dwyer should have expressed such approval, for it appears from his evidence before us that he holds practically identical views with those of General Dyer in this matter. In his view, it did not matter if the people assembled at the Jallianwala Bagh that evening were different people from those who had committed murder and arson on the 10th, the very fact that they had assembled was enough to treat them as people who had committed murder and arson, and he also believes in the effect of General Dyer's action in crushing the alleged rebellion. In the written statement submitted to us he says: "The casualties were large and regrettable, but the loss of life was inevitable, when a truculent mob which had already committed murder and rebellion assembled to defy authority." The following extract from his 'viva voce' examination is instructive:—

O'DWYER'S EVIDENCE.

Q:—I want to ask you a few questions about the Jallianwala Bagh incident. You say on page 10 "the casualties were large and inevitable when a truculent mob which had already committed murder and rebellion, assembled to defy authority."

A:—You have got my "addendum" to that statement.

Q:—Yes. I will deal with that. The view there seems to be as if the crowd that had assembled there had committed murder and rebellion. Is there any evidence that that particular crowd had committed any murder or rebellion?

A:—I do not suppose it could be said with reference to any particular crowd, but Amritsar city, as a whole, had committed murder and rebellion.

Q:—You treated the whole city to be in rebellion and therefore everybody in the city as taking part in that rebellion. That was your view?

A:—The view I took there was that meeting was held to show their hostility to Government and their sympathy with the people who had committed rebellion and murder.

Q:—It may be that those who assembled there that evening may have been different people altogether from those who committed the actual murders and arson and other violent acts?

A.—Yes, but they were there to show their symptahy with the people who committed murder and rebellion and their hostlity to the Government which was repressing it.

Q:—There is no evidence to show that they assembled there for that?

A:—I think it may be inferred from the fact that they had assembled there knowing what the conditions in Amritsar had been for the previous three days and knowing that any such meeting had been prohibited.

Q:—I am coming to the prohibition. But there is no evidence to show that the assembly there expressed their sympathy with those who had committed murder and arson?

A:—I think the fact that they had assembled there was enough; they would not have assembled there without good reason, at a critical time like that.

Q: The mere fact that they had assembled justified the conclusion that they had assembled there for the purpose of expressing sympathy?

A: I think after what had happened in Amritsar for three days and taking that the prohibition issued that morning.

Q: I am coming to the prohibition. You say they assembled to express sympathy. There is no evidence at all. You infer it.?

A: Yes, I infer it.

At another place in his written statement, Sir, Michael O'Dwyer says:—

"Speaking with perhaps mode definite knowledge of the then situation than any one else, I have no hesitation in saying that General Dyre's action was the conclusive factor in crushing the rebellion."

DYER WAS CLEARLY WRONG.

General Dyer wanted by his action at the Jallianwalla Bagh to create a "wide impression" and "a great moral effect". We have no doubt that he did succeed in creating a very wide impression" and a great moral effect, but of a character quite opposite to the one he intended. The story of this indiscriminate killing of innocent people not engaged in committing any acts of violence but assembled in a meeting, has undoubtedly produced such a deep impression throughout the length and breadth of the country, so prejudicial to the British Government, that it would take a good deal and a long time to rub it out. The action of General Dyer as well as some acts of the material law administration, to be referred to hereafter, have been compared to the acts of "frightfulness" committed by some of the Government military commanders during the war in Belgium and France.

It is pleaded that General Dyer honestly believed that what he was doing was right. This cannot avail him, if he was clearly wrong in his notions of what was right and what was wrong; and the plea of military necessity is the plea that has always been advanced in justification of the Prussian atrocities. General Dyer thought that he had crushed the rebellion and Sir Michael O'Dwyer was one of the same view. There was no rebellion which required to be crushed. We feel that General Dyer by adopting an inhuman and un-British method of dealing with subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor, has done great disservice to the interest of British rule in India. This aspect it was not possible for the people of the mentality of General Dyer to realise. The following extracts from his (General Dyer) evidence may be referred to in this connection:

Q: Did it ever occur to you that by adopting this method of "frightfulness" —excuse the term—you were really doing a great disservice to the British Raj by driving discontent deep?

A: No, it only struck me that at the time it was my duty to do this and that it was a horrible duty. I did not like the idea of doing it but I also realized that it was the only means of saving life and that any reasonable man with justice in his mind would realise that I had done the right thing; and it was a merciful act though a horrible act and they ought to be thankful to me for doing it.

A JOLLY LOT OF GOOD.

Did this aspect of the matter strike you that by doing an act of that character you were doing a great dis-service to the British Raj?

A: I thought it would be doing a jolly lot of good and they would realize that they were not to be wicked.

People like General Dyer have the fixed idea that the effective way of governing in India is force. It is the same idea that General Drake-Brockman of Delhi gave expression to in his written statement at Delhi: "Force is the only thing that an Asiatic has any respect for."

DEAD AND WOUNDED UNATTENDED.

The conduct of General Dyer after the firing was over, was in keeping with the attitude which dictated the firing. He immediately left the place with his troops and did not do anything to see that either the dead were attended to or the wounded received help. He did not consider it to be "his job". It is said that it would not have been quite safe for him to have stayed at the Bagh any longer, as there was the risk of crowd that he had dispersed overpowering his force as his ammunition wts finished. But for the purpose of arranging for the dead and the wounded, he need not have waited at the Bagh, but he could have given the necessary directions for the purpose after reaching his head-quarters at Ram Bagh. Either he was in supreme command in supersession of the civil authority, or he was there in aid of the civil power. If the latter position was the correct one, he should have informed the civil authorities and they should have made the necessary arrangements. But neither the civil nor the military authorities seem to have done anything at-all. The following is General Dyer's evidence on the point.

"IT WAS NOT MY JOB."

Q.—After the firing had taken place did you take any measure for the relief of the wounded.

A.—No, certainly not. It was not my job. But the hospitals were open and the medical officers were there. The wounded only had to apply for help. But they did not do this because they themselves would be taken in custody for being in the assembly. I was ready to help them if they applied.

Q.—Were any measures taken immediately for dealing with the dead?

A.—They asked that they might bury their dead.

Q.—That was much later?

A.—My recollection is that when I got back they came and asked me and I said certainly. It never entered my head that the hospitals were not sufficient for that number of wounded if they had liked to come forward.

When General Dyer, in this part of his evidence, said that when he got back, the people came and asked that they might be allowed to bury the dead and he gave the necessary permission, he was under a misapprehension. The asking and giving of such permission took place the next day viz.,14th April. In the report which General Dyer made of the operations from the 11th to 14th April to General Beynon, which is appendix III to the officer's report to the Adjutant General dated the 5th September, 1919, he, after narrating the Jallianwala Bagh inident, proceeds to say that he returned to the head-quarters at 6 p.m., (13th) and at 10 p.m. he marched through the city to make sure that his orders as to the inhabitants not being out after 20 hours (13th) was obeyed; he found the city absolutely quiet and not a soul was to be seen. He then says, "the inhabitants have asked permission to bury the dead, and this I am allowing." This evidently refers to the 14th; the day on which he made the report. This is further borne out by entry made by Captain Briggs in the War Diary about this permission. The order itself which is appendix VI to General Dyer's report of 25th August, 1919, permitting the burning or burial of the dead, is dated the 14th April. When this was pointed out to the General Dyer he admitted that the permission was given on the 14th of April.

NO STEPS TAKEN TO ASCERTAIN REAL FACTS.

As already stated above, Sir Michael O'Dwyer learnt on the 14th April from the Deputy Commissioner about the Jallianwala Bagh, that General Dyer had fired without warning and had gone on firing for about 10 minutes, and that there were 200 dead casualties. It does not appear that any steps were taken by the Punjab Government for a long time to ascertain the real facts about so serious an occurence and to find out the correct number of casualties. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, when asked about it, says in his evidence that on the 15th April he had an interview of about a quarter of an hour with General Dyer and that afterwards the Punjab Government were awaiting General Dyer's report. Sir Micheal O'Dwyer said, that in the latter part of April, General Dyer had been taking moveable columns to the various parts in the neighbourhood of Amritsar and that when he came back he was sent early in May to the Afghan War. General Dyer did not make his report till the end of August, 1919, and that was made in response to a communication from the Aajutant-General dated the 19th July, 1919, evidently asking for a special report. The Punjab Government do not appear to have taken any steps till the end of June to ascertain the casualties. Mr. Thompson, the Chief Secretary said:—

Q.—Do you know what steps were taken to ascertain what the number of the casualties were?

A.—There were no steps until about the end of July when we told the Deputy Commissioner to make enquiries.

It appears that notices were issued on the 8th August, inviting people to give information regarding those who had met their death at the Jallianwala Bagh. During the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 19th September 1919, in speaking about the matter the Government enquiries showed dead casualties to be 291 and that any information which puts the number beyond this should be received with the gravest caution.

In his evidence before us Mr. Thompson admitted that certainly 379 dead casualties had taken place, and that there was possibly still a small margin for more.

NAGPUR LETTER

WHY OBSTRUCTION POLICY FAILED

MINISTER BLAMES PEOPLE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 10.

Miss Kusum Jayavant, B. A., daughter of Rao Bahadur R. R. Jayavant, who topped the list of successful candidates at the B. A. Examination of the Nagpur University last year has been awarded a State Scholarship by the Local Government for prosecuting further studies in England.

Dr. GOUR'S BILL SUPPORTED.

The members of the Mahila Samaj and the ladies of Yeotmal at a public meeting passed a resolution according their hearty support to Dr. Sir Hari Sing Gour's new Bill introduced in the Assembly as regards the age of consent. The meeting was emphatically of opinion that the measure will conduce to the health and happiness of women in general and girls under 16 in particular.

WHY OBSTRUCTION FAILED.

In a speech at Bhandara, the Hon'ble Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Chief Minister to C. P. Government said that he had no apology to make for any change that may have taken place in him. He declared that the programme of obstruction has its own use and that there was precedents in the Irish history which speak of its success. If the programme of obstruction failed it was because the people did not give sufficient response. He said that just as the English people were experimenting in the "Indian policy" so also our leaders were trying different methods of warfare and it was nothing if a particular method failed for a time. He still believed, in spite of the very sane advice given to him that a Minister had no bussiness to overstay a single minute if initiative and responsibility were withdrawn from him. Moreover, a Minister could not maintain his position merely by the sophistry of the debate but had to dpend for his existence in the Council, on the votes of its representatives and outside it on the electors.

BHAI PARMANAND ON JOINT ELECTORATE

THINKS RESERVATION OF SEATS MEANINGLESS.

BENARES, April 12.

Bhai Parmanand in the course of an article to "Aj" says the only right principle appears to him is the acceptance of the basis of population and removal of Hindu Muslim distinction in all political elections. He thinks the acceptance of joint electorate with reservation of seats is meaningless and futile. Moreover, this arrangement will increase the communal tension rather than decrease it. He urges Congressmen to accept the principle started by him. He says that although the majority Community should be pronted by the election on the basis of population, but it is not true under the conditions in this country. Moslems in this country give great preference to their communal views while the Hindus do not and so it will be the Moslems who will be profited by the arrangement suggested by him. He cites the example of the last general election at Delhi where the system of joint electorate exists and points out the Muslim candidate set up by Pandit Motilal Nehru got hundreds of Hindu votes in his favour while not a single Muslim vote was cast in favour of the Hindu candidate set up by Lala Lajpatrai and Malaviyaji.—Free Press.

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HINDU MAHASABHA

FORTHCOMING PATNA SESSION.

The Secretary, Publicity Department, Reception Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, Patna session, writes:—

It is hereby notified that Mr. A. N. Mukherjee, who has been entrusted with the construction of Pandal, has already arrived from Calcutta and the pandal work is in full swing. All possible arrangements, befitting the dignity of Mahasabha, are being made by the Reception Committee. Sjt. Kumar Ganga Nand Singh, M.A., M.L.A., of Shri Nagar, who has been giving all his time and energy for the regeneration of the Hindu community, has been unanimously elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. All that is possible to make the Mahasabha a complete success is being done by the Reception Committee but a larger portion of success depends upon delegates who will attend it. The Hindus should not forget that this is the first grand assemblage of theirs after the brutal murder of Swami Shaddhanandjee Maharaj. It goes without saying that this is the best opportunity for the Hindus to show how they feel for Swamijee, who has been a martyr in their cause. This session of the Mahasabha is very momentous in other respects as well. The question of joint electorates and Hindu Muslim representations will be discused threadbare here in this Mahasabha and its decision on these points will be greatly responsible for pushing on Hindu regeneration. Under the circumstances, the Reception Committee earnestly and sincerely hopes that its labours will not be in vain and that it will have the proud privilege of according its humble but hearty reception to a good number of delegates whose presence will add greater weight and dignity to it.

It is also definitely known that almost all the Hindu leaders will attend this session. Pt. Malaviya, Lalajee and Bhai Permanandjee will reach here earlier.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, the President-elect, arrives here on the 15th. A grand procession consisting of 20 elephants, 50 motor cars, 500 volunteers and nearly 5,000 people is being arranged to receive the President-elect. The procession will be accompanied with musical parties and will pass through all important parts of the city.

ACCOMMODATION.

Temporary cottages are being erected for the accommodation of delegates in a spacious garden near the pandal.

The Reception Committee is making arrangements for the boarding of delegates on payment of fixed charges to be announced hereafter. Attempts are being made to provide different types of meals suitable to different provinces. The Reception Committee has decided to provide meals to 500 untouchables all free of charge for three days.

The climate of Patna is rather hot these days and there is generally rough wind during the day. Delegates and visitors should bring mosquito curtains with them otherwise Patna mosquitos may prove very trouble some for hot nights.

WRESTLING DEMONSTRATION.

The wrestling of Pahalwans will be one of the most interesting functions of the day and a good many renowned Pahalwans have intimated their intention to take part in the wrestling demonstration. Gohar Babu, the world-famous champion of Bengal, Pahalwan Chandra Sen of Muttra, with several others are coming on the occasion and very magnificent demonstration of human strength is likely to take place.

FREE LEGAL AID TO THE POOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOMBAY SOCIETY

In the course of the annual report of the Bombay Legal Aid Society for the year ending 1926, the Honorary Secretary States:—

During the year under report 37 applications, mostly on the Civil Side, were submitted to the Committee and legal aid was given to 30 applicants.

ACTIVITIES OF THE LEAGUE.

It is curious that some members of the profession should still be under a misapprehension about the work of the Legal Aid Society which has been in existence for over two years in Bombay. Excepting the nominal annual fee for membership, (which goes to defray the cost of printing and postage) the Society has no funds at its disposal and it has neither collected nor does it seek to collect any funds. The services rendered to the poor applicant, by pleader, counsel or attorney members of the Society is absolutely free and unburdened by charges of any kind. The applicant is required only to pay the Court fees. Where however the applicant is too poor even to pay the Court fees and desires to proceed in 'forma pauperis,' the necessary petition is drawn up by the Society for him and he is instructed as to the procedure to be followed by him.

The number of members of the Society at the end of the year was 35, an increase of 6 members over last year. A larger membership is urgently needed to cope with the increasing demands on the Society.

CHOLERA NEAR HUMPI

WARNING TO PILGRIMS.

A press communique issued from the Office of the Publicity Officer to Government, Public Offices, Bangalore, states:—

"As cholera is prevailing in an epidemic form in the neighbourhood of Humpi, people intending to visit the place on the occasion of the Humpi Jatra from the 13th April 1927 are warned of the danger of infection."

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

"Ittehad-e-Mashriqi" states that two Afghan princes were suffering from some throat trouble and that Major A. G. Tresidder, I. M. S., & Captain Thornton, throat-specialists of Bombay, were specially invited to treat them. Accordingly these two doctors decided to perform the operation on the throats. As the climate of Jalalabad is better than that of Kabul, the operation was performed at the first-named place. It was a complete success and the princes are now progressing satisfactorily. The successful operation was made an occasion of great rejoicings and alms were distributed among the poor and the orphans on a large scale. Her Majesty the Queen of Afghanistan and the mother-dowager also repaired to Jalalabad in connection with the operation". ("Hamdard").

Mr. Asaf Ali has been duly elected, without any opposition, as a member of the Delhi Municipality". (Bande Mataram").

"Sir Abdur Rahim has earned cheap reputation by tendering his resignation from the membership of the Council. If his resignation can influence anybody then surely it is the voters who had sent him to the Council. But if he wants that the Government should know what his feelings actually are, the best way of doing so is that he should surrender his title to Government. This is how he should give vent to his lacerated feelings. If the does so, then no body will say that he is using all those tactics with the sole purpose of becoming a minister once again." ("Roznama-e-Khilafat").

A "moshaira" (poetical contest) in Pushto will be held at Otmanzai, District Peshawar for the benefit of Pushto-knowing people. The "moshaira" will be held in connection with the annual meeting of the Azad Madrasa-e-Islamiya to be held on the 16th instant when two gold medals will also be awarded to the authors of two poems which will be regarded best in point of order respectively. This is the first occasion in the history of the Pushto language when a "moshaira" has been arranged and hence it is expected the Afghans will participate in it in large numbers. Poets who cannot take part in person, are requested to send their poems by the 12th of this month. ("Hamdard").

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN AT ALIBAG

WORKERS' PARTY SENDS DEPUTATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, April 11.

The Workers and Peasants' Party had send two members of its executive, Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar and Lalji Pendse to Alibag to inquire into the agitation now going on against the increased land assessment and to find out what help the Party could render to the furtherance of the movement. Messrs. Nimbkar and Pendse addressed three mass meetings at Revdanda and Nagaon and exhorted the people to continue the struggle. Messrs. Gosavi, Lele, Limaye, Palnitkar, Deshpande, Dhabu and other local leaders are carrying on a whirlwind agitation in the Taluka against the increased revenue. The last date for the payment of the tax is about the 15th instant and speculation is rife as to what steps Government will take to recover the tax. The organising committee will decide its course after seeing the Government attitude. Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and other leaders are expected to visit the Taluka in the near future.

COMING SHUDDI SAMMELAN AT PATNA

Under the presidency of Babu Mithila Saran Sinha Advocate Patna High Court a meeting of the Hindus of the Province was held. A Reception Committee was formed with powers to add to the number to accord a suitable reception to the numerous delegates and visitors that are expected to arrive here. The Conference meets for the first time to formulate ways and means how best to carry on with success the work of the great Swami Shradhandji. It was resolved that Maharaj Kumar of Dumraon or the Mahanth of Boodh-Gaya be requested to be the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The following fees are fixed.

Members of the Reception Committee. Distinguished Rs. 5 and above Ordinary Rs. 2, Students and Ladies Re. 1, Delegates Re. 1, Sanyasi and depressed Class Free. Visitors Re. 1.

Intending visitors are requested to book for Patna Junction if they come by E. I. Ry. (and not for Patna City) and those coming by the B. N. W. Railway should book themselves for Mahendru Ghat. Summer has advanced here and the place is sufficiently hot. Gentlemen are informed that they should come provided with Umbrellas mosquito Curtains and other summer suits.

ALL-INDIA VEDIC AND URANI TIBBI CONFERENCE

The Secretary Publicity Committee of the All-India Vedic and Unani Tibbi Conference writes:—

"His Highness the Nawab of Rampur State U. P. has been pleased to invite the All-India Vedic and Unani Tibbi Conference to hold its annual session at Rampur on the 23rd, 24th and 25th instant. A Tibbi Exhibition will also be arranged during these days. All those interested in the cause of the Conference are cordially invited and are requested to kindly intimate their date and time of arrival to the General Secretary a week before. Similarly those who intend to send exhibits may kindly send them to the Exhibition Secretary by the 13th April.

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MUNICIPAL TAMIL-MALAYALAM PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution ceremony connected with the Municipal Tamil-Malayalam primary school opened at Dadar last year was held on the 10th instant with Dr. M. C. Javle, in the chair. After prayer and a programme of interesting dialogues between two sets of the students, the chairman distributed the prizes to the various winners. In his concluding remarks the chairman expressed his pleasure on seeing the progress made by the school in the short space of seven months since its opening in September last and added that whatever fears he had in the beginning as to whether a sufficient number of students would be forthcoming had been falsified. He wished continued success to the school adding that a music teacher had recently been sanctioned for the school.

The school gives education to over 70 pupils and has two teachers attached to it besides the music teacher. Before dissolving the gathering, the Chairman announced that Mr. R. Krishna Ayyar had come forward with an offer of two prizes worth Rs. 10 each in memory of his late wife, one for proficiency in music and the other for cleanliness. He exhorted the Madrasee residents in Bombay to follow the lead given by Mr. Ayyar and take an abiding interest in the progress of the school. With the usual vote of thanks the proceedings came to a close.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY

Remittances during the week ending 9th April 1927: Sterling purchased in India nil. Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 9th April 1927 nil.

Remittances during the week ending 9th April 1927: Sterling taken over in London nil. Total Remittances from 1st April 1927 to 9th April 1927 nil.

Remittances during the week ending 9th April 1927, Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury nil. Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 9th April 1927 1,500,000.

Remittances during the week ending 9th April, 1927 Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury nil Total remittances from 1st April 1927 to 9th April 1927 nil.

Remittances during the week ending 9th April 1927 Council Bills nil. Total Remittances from 1st April 1927 to 9th April 1927 nil. Total 1,500,000.

TITLES BILL RECEIVES ROYAL ASSENT

The Royal and Parliamentary Titles Bill has received the Royal assent.—Reuter.

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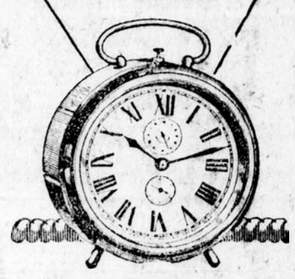

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